

COMPUTERWORLD

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Computerworld and the Data Processing Management Association team up with a comprehensive MIS salary survey. Almost 1,500 MIS professionals in 25 job categories rate their salaries and benefits.

NCR props up Tower

Responds to 32/800 problems with free upgrade

BY JAMES CONNOLLY
OF STAFF

DAYTON, Ohio — Reacting to weak benchmark results and user complaints about poor performance, NCR Corp. last week confirmed that it will offer free retrofits to users of its 6-month-old multiprocessor Tower 32/800.

The changes, which start with the replacement of a Motorola, Inc. 68010 microprocessor with a Motorola 68020 chip,

could mean tenfold performance gains for some users, according to an independent benchmark.

The 32/800 was announced in February as the most powerful member of the Unix-based 32-bit Tower family but scored poorly in an independent benchmark report issued three months later (CWI, May 11). According to an NCR official, the system has performed well in most cases but has not tested well in specific areas, such as the file processor's handling of small record blocks.

Degraded experience

"When we first released the 32/800, we discovered in our own internal testing that the file processor would not provide the performance required in certain situations," said Vin Aggelakos, director of product management for the Tower product line. He said a few customers complained that the weakness caused performance to degrade in situations like selected data base applications.

The 32/800, which features an architecture in which power is added in increments with extra

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Microsoft board to Excel-erate 8088s

BY DOUGLAS BARNEY
and KATHY CHEN LEONG
OF STAFF

NEW YORK — Microsoft Corp. last week laid a hardware foundation for the imminent debut of its PC Excel integrated spreadsheet. The company announced the Mach 20, an accelerator board that will also allow low-end microcomputers to run both PC Excel and Microsoft's MS OS/2.

Microsoft is also expected to announce today a new version of Microsoft Mouse.

The products represent a step toward broadening the base of machines capable of running PC Excel, the unannounced integrated spreadsheet package that will require an Intel Corp. 80286 microprocessor and a mouse to achieve acceptable performance.

In addition to allowing Intel 8088-based machines to run Excel at acceptable performance levels, the Mach 20 will let existing personal computers run MS OS/2, Microsoft's next-generation operating system scheduled for availability next year.

Microsoft hopes to entice users of 8088-based machines to buy PC Excel by bundling the software with a mouse and a Mach 20 speedup board for about \$1,000, according to a source briefed by Microsoft.

Gates leaves it open

Although Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates declined to confirm or deny the reports, when asked when users would be able to buy a version of PC Excel for 8088-based machines, he replied, "Maybe when you can buy the Mach 20. Let's just say sometime in the future."

The board is scheduled to be available by Sept. 21. Microsoft declined to provide details of the new Mouse or to confirm the announcement.

The bundling effort would also be Microsoft's trump card in convincing users of existing personal computers to migrate to OS/2, the operating system jointly developed by IBM and Microsoft. Like PC Excel, OS/2 requires an 80286 microprocessor, making it unusable by

Continued on page 8

Ada drive stalling at DOD door

BY MITCH BETTS
OF STAFF

Seven years ago, the U.S. Department of Defense launched a rich, powerful programming language called Ada that supporters preached would revolutionize the world of software design and maintenance.

Today, experts say Ada will gradually make modest inroads both in its intended military market as well as in commercial markets — but no revolution is in sight.

"In fact, there is ample reason to believe that the Ada marketplace won't begin to approach its incredible potential until the mid- to late 1990s, if at all," says Peter Burris, a software research analyst at International Data Corp. in Framingham, Mass.

Ironically, Ada — the product of a billion-dollar investment by the DOD — is enjoying most noticeably on its home turf. It seems more popular in European banks than in some DOD offices.

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MAINFRAME SOFTWARE

An industry restructures

BY CHARLES BARCOCK
and MICHAEL SULLIVAN-TRAINOR
OF STAFF

First in a two-part series.

Until last year, Applied Data Research, Inc. in Princeton, N.J., was enjoying a 25% annual growth rate, considered typical for mainframe software houses through much of the 1970s and '80s.

Then, in 1986, the cushion of growth collapsed like a flat tire. Revenue that had been \$150 million the year before and was expected to reach \$187 million fell to \$132 million instead. By the end of 1986, ADR was cutting staff and had installed a polished, young executive from its new owner, regional Bell holding company Ameritech.

ADR's experience is one of the troubles that have plagued major mainframe software vendors during the last two years. Estab-

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Mainframe data bases

The leading vendors slice up the rest of the pie after IBM takes more than 60% of the total.



CW CHART: AMY J. SWANSON

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Out of the closet. DEC's new net scheme integrates Disoss, Profs and SNADS in Decnet V, while HP concentrates on its 10M bit/sec. Ethernet LAN, which connects PCs and hosts across common unshielded twisted-pair wiring. Pages 4, 6.

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NEWS

Share meets in Chicago

IBM users find support, product directions

BY JEAN S. BOZMAN
CHICAGO

CHICAGO — More than 4,600 IBM mainframe users converged on Chicago's Loop last week for the Share, Inc. users group met to discuss future product directions with hundreds of IBM technical specialists.

Some users said they found comfort in numbers, which gave them the confidence to question IBM. They also used the forum to weigh their own plans to procure IBM hardware and software products.

"Coming to Share gives you a sense of the collective power of users," said one attendee from Texas. "When you sit down with IBM on an individual basis, you have no idea whether your problem is unique or not. Here, you can see that you are not alone."

Because IBM actively seeks feedback from Share users on many systems products, the meeting served as a forum for complaints about existing products. Share members presented IBM with a list of requests for product improvements.

At each of its several meetings every year, Share receives such requests and presents them to IBM. It then compiles IBM's responses and circulates a list of documents that brings users up to date on IBM's intentions.

According to Share documents circulated last week, IBM has already accepted users' idea of enhancing initialization procedures for its VM/CMS environment and providing better support for CMS under its VM/XA operating system. Both changes,

which IBM plans to announce soon, had been requested by Share members during 1986.

Also on the list were items that IBM has assured Share are future product objectives. Among those goals, requested by Share during the last five years, were the following:

- A greater degree of file sharing for VM/CMS users.
- A new compiler for the REXX real-time development system.
- The development of a VM/CMS batch system.
- Improved high-level language support under CMS.
- Enhanced automatic restart capability in CMS.

Tech talk

Technical briefings dominated the conference's dozens of seminars, where topics ranged from detailed techniques for DB2 programmers to the maintenance of aging Fortran code.

Users said that keeping up with IBM technology is the single strongest incentive to attend Share meetings. "Usually, many IBM products are introduced in South America somewhat later than they are in the United States," said David Diaz, a systems analyst with the Venezuelan oil firm Lagoven SA. "We attend Share every year to see what works and what doesn't and to gain from the experience of early users of new IBM products."

Another reason users cited for attending is the opportunity they gain, through Share's special-interest groups, to share tips and techniques for programming under various IBM products.

IMS in spotlight

IBM reviewed the newest version of its IMS data base manager — Version 2, Release 2 — at last week's Share meeting. The latest in a series of IMS products, IMS 2.2 appears to supersede IMS 2.1. Although it was announced last year, IMS 2.2 is only now beginning to ship to customer sites, IBM confirmed.

According to IBM letters to customers, IMS 2.2 provides virtual-storage control relief for both IMS/VS DB/DC users and MVS/VS users under MV/VSXA.

Part of the performance improvement stems from an increase in the size of the system's control blocks, IBM said. IMS 2.2 also includes improved buffering, which is

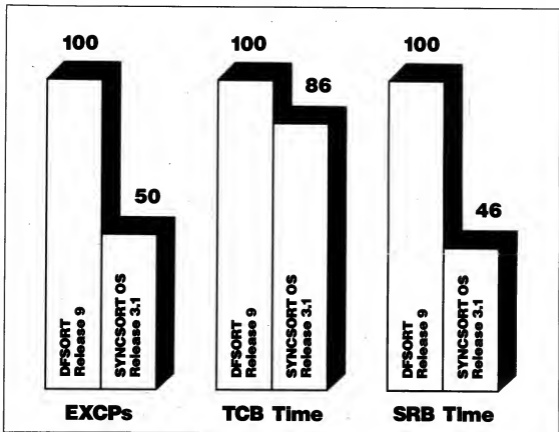
said to speed sequential processing in IMS/VS full-function data bases. Since IMS 2.2 is becoming available shortly after the previous version, IMS 2.1, IBM is suggesting that users choose the updated version.

No hardware changes are necessary to move from IMS 1.3 to IMS 2.2, IBM said. The monthly license fee for the basic IMS 2.2 package is \$3,900.

IMS 2.2 runs on a variety of mainframes, including the IBM 370, Models 158 and 168, the IBM 4341 Group 2, the IBM 3033, the entire IBM 3080 line and the newer IBM 3090 models. All of these machines must run IMS under MVS/SP or MVS/XA.

JEAN S. BOZMAN

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Computer Associates slashes 300 Uccel jobs

BY CLINTON WILDER
CWS/IMP

DALLAS — Moving swiftly to consolidate the software industry's largest merger to date, Computer Associates International, Inc. last week dismissed 300 Uccel Corp. employees — 25% of the firm's work force.

The announcement came just five days after Garden City, N.Y.-based Computer Associates was given clearance by the Department of Justice to complete the acquisition of Uccel in an exchange of stock valued at \$760 million. Uccel spokesman Richard Hanlon said the layoffs were concentrated in middle management and clerical positions; direct sales, field service and software development employees were not affected.

Hanlon also confirmed that two Uccel vice-presidents will be leaving the company after an unspecified period. Resigning are Peter J. Barris, vice-president and general manager of the Systems Software Division, and Michael G. Cocks, vice-president and general manager of the London-based International Software Division.

Seen coming

Although the speed of Computer Associates' action surprised some analysts, the idea of a major Uccel work force reduction did not. Computer Associates Chairman Charles Wang "told Uccel employees from day one that corporate headquarters would be the biggest risk," said Jim Poyner, an analyst who follows Uccel for Dallas investment firm Rauscher Pierce Refines, Inc. "Uccel had about \$10 million in management overhead, and it was no surprise that Computer Associates would want to get rid of \$7 million to \$7.5 million of it," Poyner said.

One hundred jobs were eliminated in Dallas, where Uccel previously employed 600. One hundred other layoffs were divided among six U.S. locations, including Boston, Chicago, Herndon, Va., and San Jose, Calif. The remaining 100 positions were eliminated overseas.

The layoffs also included approximately 20 employees in Uccel's Banking Applications Software Division, based in Dallas and Maitland, Fla.

"The total number was higher than we expected," said Ted Jastrzebski, a software analyst with International Data Corp. in Framingham, Mass. "They must have found more duplication than they expected. But announcing the cuts as fast as they did was kinder than just letting these people dribble away."

Computer Associates said no further layoffs are planned. However, the Uccel and Computer Associates sales offices in

certain cities may be combined, depending on office lease terms and other factors.

Most of the layoffs involved Uccel middle management employees who were responsible for a specific function that was duplicated within Computer Associates, such as accounting, ac-

counting to Hanlon. "These aren't just secretaries they're getting rid of," Poyner said.

Poyner expressed confidence that Computer Associates will be able to retain most of Uccel's sales force if it wishes. "What other company can you name in which a marketing guy has as

many systems products to sell?" he said.

Uccel will keep its plans to move into a new leased corporate headquarters in the Dallas suburb of Las Colinas. That indicates Computer Associates intends to maintain much of Uccel's key organization and its

product line, Poyner said.

"They don't want to run anyone off," Poyner said. "In the next two years, I don't think they'd do anything radical on the Uccel products. They saw very graphically where Uccel messed up when they tried to drop support for [mainframe security package] ACF2. Computer Associates didn't get to where they are today by hacking off clients."

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HP's 10M bit/sec. LAN needs no special wiring

BY ELISABETH HORWITT
CW STAFF

Hewlett-Packard Co. will formally announce today the first large-system vendor to announce a 10M bit/sec. Ethernet local-area network that will connect its hosts and workstations across ordinary unshielded twisted-pair wiring.

The HP Starlan 10 will allow users to support high-speed applications and workstations — particularly the new wave of Intel Corp. 80386-based personal computers — without the need to install new building wiring, according to Bernard Gudon, a vice-president in HP's Information Networks Division. Companies can use their buildings' existing unshielded twisted-pair wiring in 80% of all cases, he added.

Hudson Gas Systems, Inc. in Irving, Texas, has already installed HP's 10M bit/sec. Starlan to link IBM Personal Computers with HP Micro 3000Xc hosts at sites across the country. The company plans to evaluate the HP Starlan 10 as a possible replacement for the 10M bit/sec. Starlan, said Ray Thomas, Hudson's manager of office automation.

"The 10M bit/sec. Starlan is

fine for normal work, but some large spreadsheets that require the full 2M bytes of memory now take up to five minutes to send," Thomas said.

Thomas said that Hudson plans to start evaluating the HP Starlan 10 in October, with the idea of eventually using the product in the place of its current network.

'Hardware plus software'

The upgrade will be inexpensive, involving only "a small amount of hardware plus software," according to Thomas.

The HP Starlan 10 will include a 12-port hub that will support IBM and HP personal computers at a cost of less than \$1,000 per user, plus \$100 to \$150 for PC servers, Gudon said. HP's 10M bit/sec. Starlan product is priced at \$599 per user, he added.

Each HP Starlan 10 hub supports up to 12 workstations. Up to 12 hubs can be daisy-chained together at one wiring closet, Gudon said.

Host access

Another product to be introduced today is a bridge that will allow the users of the HP Starlan 10 to access HP 3000 hosts residing on a coaxial Ethernet. Gu-

don indicated that HP will announce an HP 3000 version of the HP Starlan 10 at an unspecified time.

The HP Starlan 10 system that Hudson said it will beta-test in October also includes an HP 3000 Starlan 10 product, according to Thomas.

The HP Starlan 10 is scheduled to ship in the first half of 1988.

Networking vendors Synoptics, Inc. and 3Com Corp. also market 10M bit/sec. unshielded twisted-pair Ethernet products.

Synoptics' offering is available now, while 3Com's product is scheduled to ship this fall, the company said.

'A definite advantage'

"As the first major computer vendor to bring 10M bit/sec. twisted-pair networking to the marketplace, HP has a definite advantage," said Craig Symons, vice-president of the small computer systems group at the Gartner Group, Inc., a Stamford, Conn., research firm.

"If Digital Equipment Corp. had delivered 10M bit/sec. [Ethernet] over twisted-pair wiring some time back, they might have headed off the IBM Token-Ring craze," Symons said.

The HP Starlan 10 is compatible with and can communicate with HP's existing 10M bit/sec. Starlan network, according to Gudon.

This compatibility will enable users to mix and match 1M and 10M bit/sec. network hubs on

Haggling on standard

HP presented a proposal for its HP Starlan 10 system at a recent meeting of an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. subgroup formed to discuss the viability of a 10M bit/sec. Starlan standard.

Other vendors' reactions to HP's proposal were positive overall, according to Bernard Gudon, a vice-president in HP's Information Networks Division.

However, the IEEE subgroup members moved to cut the meeting about, thereby putting off further discussion of the proposals from HP and other companies until the subgroup's next meeting, which is scheduled for September.

Product development

"A fair number of vendors that have not yet done much work on their own 10M bit/sec. products are afraid they'll have to implement

someone else's network," Gudon claimed. "They may not be able to develop a product by September, but at least they'll have a position by then."

"HP's proposal has merit, but it needs to be looked at in the context of other proposals, many of which are not yet on the table," observed Glenn Goldberg, a product marketing manager for 3Com.

"3Com will definitely have a proposal, and other people in the meeting clearly had their own thoughts," Goldberg continued, "even if they were not ready to present them. The idea is to combine the strengths of many products." The standard will still take a long time to develop, "as usual," Goldberg noted.

At the September meeting, the group hopes to work out preliminary specifications for a proposal that will be put before a general IEEE meeting in November, Gudon said.

ELISABETH HORWITT

HP begins portable Vectra rollouts

BY ALAN J. RYAN
CW STAFF

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Hewlett-Packard Co. today is expected to roll out the first two portable personal computers in a line it is positioning at office and sales professionals. The units were designed as mobile devices and as replacements for desktop systems.

The HP Portable Vectra CS Personal Computer offerings include a dual 3½-in. 1.44M-byte floppy disk drive in a 1.44M-byte hard-disk version with one 1.44M-byte floppy that weighs nearly 18 lbs, according to James Martin, product manager.

The dual-floppy version will begin shipping in volume in October and will sell for nearly \$2,500. The hard-disk version will become available in December, he said.

Analyst Peter Heymann of Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc. suggested that the portables' weight will not work to their advantage. "Anything near 20 lbs is just an early shaky ground," he said.

John McCarthy, director of automation service at Forrester

Research, Inc. in Cambridge, Mass., agreed and said that while having the ability to use batteries is convenient, "it's 8086 technology. I think they would have been better off wait-

ing to discern whether or not they will try to add value that will allow them to stand distinct in the marketplace," Heymann continued.

Heymann said price/



The HP Portable Vectra CS personal computer

ing until they got a CMOS [Intel] 80286" chip.

Heymann added that HP is also "biting the bullet in supporting the whole IBM approach," with the IBM standards-compatible units. "It will be interesting

performance will be a deciding factor in the IBM-compatible marketplace.

One way HP said it will stand apart is with the units' ability to replace desktop models in many applications. For office use, each

unit's 12-in. super-twist LCD di-

agonal display can be detached and an external monitor attached. The included display of 640-by-400-pixel resolution, Martin said.

He added that while the units are currently sold with the display attached, future options may include the machine without the display screen.

A full-size keyboard, compatible with the IBM Personal Computer enhanced keyboard, is included in both models.

Dual operation
The Intel Corp. 8086-compatible CMOS 16-bit processor was utilized because it allows the user the choice of both battery and AC operation of the computer, according to Martin.

The Portable Vectra CS PC is equipped with a battery that can run for up to 10 hours in the floppy configuration and up to four hours in the hard-disk model, the company claimed.

A battery fuel gauge that registers the charge on the batteries is included on both models. Recharging the battery takes 10 hours, HP said.

The fully configured dual-disk model sells for \$2,495; the hard-disk version will sell for \$3,595. Additional battery modules cost \$250.

Revenue sags for weakened CPU company

BEAVERTON, Ore. — Financially reeling Floating Point Systems, Inc. last week reported a loss of \$12.4 million, or \$141 per share, on revenue that dipped 12% from year-earlier levels to \$18.3 million.

The loss for the organization's third quarter ending July 31 included an \$8.1 million charge for recent restructuring moves, particularly the closing of a manufacturing facility in Ireland, which was announced in June.

In the year-earlier quarter, the maker of array processors for scientific computing reported a loss of \$2 million, or 23 cents per share, on revenue of \$20.8 million.

Floating Point said revenue for the most recent quarter included several array processor sales through Digital Equipment Corp. Under a recent agreement, DEC's sales representatives sell Floating Point's M64 series machines with DEC VAX minicomputers.

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SEMINAR DATES AND LOCATIONS

Albany, NY November 17	Denver, CO November 2	New York City, NY October 6	San Jose, CA November 4
Boston, MA November 16	Des Moines, IA October 5	New York City, NY November 20	Seattle, WA October 23
Cherry Hill, NJ November 7	Edmonton, AB October 27	Ottawa, ON October 27	St. Louis, MO October 28
Chicago, IL October 26	Houston, TX October 18	Park, NC October 13	Tampa, FL October 14
Cleveland, OH October 29	Indianapolis, IN October 1	Rochester, NY November 18	Toronto, ON October 1
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Microsoft

FROM PAGE 1

the vast majority of PCs.

The Mach 20 alleviates the microprocessor constraints and provides enough memory to run OS/2. The Mach 20, which comes with 512K bits of random-access memory (RAM), can be expanded to up to 3.5M bytes of on-board RAM, while OS/2 requires at least 1.5M bytes of RAM, according to Microsoft.

To help users of 8088-based machines move to the new operating system without compatibility problems, Microsoft is developing a custom version of OS/2 to run on Mach 20-equipped systems. This version of OS/2 is set to be available 90 days after IBM ships its version of OS/2, which is scheduled for release the first quarter of next year.

According to the firm's press materials, Microsoft is "the first company committed to porting MS OS/2 to an accelerator card for 8088-based machines." MS OS/2 is, of course, a Microsoft product.

OS/2 will run on some, but not all, 80286-based accelerator cards and will require that the operating system be ported to each vendor's card. Vendors will be responsible for porting OS/2 to operate with their cards by using Microsoft's Binary Adaptation Kit, a Microsoft official said.

In the majority of cases, the vendors will also have to revise the cards in order to run OS/2. Whereas OS/2 is aimed at the broad market of PC users, the debut of PC Excel, which sources said has been pushed back from this month until early October, is aimed directly at spreadsheet colossus and Micro-

soft rival Lotus Development Corp. Sources said they expect PC Excel to sell for \$450.

Part of the delay in PC Excel's availability can be attributed to Microsoft Windows 2.0, which has been falling slightly behind schedule, according to a source close to the company. PC Excel requires Windows 2.0, which was to ship by the end of next month but may not ship until October, a Microsoft source said.

Windows that fit

PC Excel had experienced delays prior to the most recent setback. The product was first discussed shortly after the 1985 debut of Excel, a highly successful Macintosh application that squeezed Lotus almost completely out of the Apple Computer's Macintosh software market. Microsoft officials at the time disclosed intentions to port Excel to the IBM Personal Computer environment through Microsoft Windows graphical user interface.

The slowness in bringing Excel to the PC occurred largely because of difficulties in fitting Windows, along with the sophisticated application and data, into 640K bytes of RAM. In addition, the installed base of 8088-based machines ran Windows and Windows-based applications at an unacceptably slow rate, providing little incentive for Microsoft to release the product.

But the increasing number of graphics-equipped 80286-based machines, along with a rise in the average amount of RAM PCs have, has opened up the market to demanding products such as Excel, observers said. A profusion of low-priced accelerator cards, such as the Mach 20, may also boost the market for a product like Excel.

Demand for 3090 accelerates

BY CLINTON WILDER
OF STAFF

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — IBM price/performance enhancements to the 3090 series earlier this year appear to have succeeded in spurring demand for the high-end mainframes from current IBM 3080 series users, according to a recent survey conducted by market research firm International Data Corp. (IDC).

Polling 500 large IBM mainframe user sites in June and July on their buying intentions for the next six months, IDC found sharply increased demand for most 3090 models in comparison with its survey of the same sites in December 1986.

By contrast, demand for replacement 3081 CPUs (excluding upgrades) has fallen sharply since December, although demand for 3083s and 3084s has picked up.

"These results look quite healthy for IBM," IDC analyst Ken McPherson said. "We should see them getting a lot of new systems installed rather than just base churn."

In the mid-range, IDC found a dramatic drop in projected demand for the highly touted 9370. Based on its 500-site survey, the firm projected that high-end sites in the U.S. intend to buy only 1,495 9370s in the next six months, a 42% drop from the projected demand of 2,588 units last December.

The survey polled only sites using IBM mainframes of 4381 power or higher, however, unlike other recent studies that

Moving up

Buying intentions indicate that migration from the 3080 series to the 3090 series is accelerating.



FIGURE 1: PROJECTED ACQUISITION OF 3081, 3083, AND 3084 MAINFRAMES BY SITE TYPE. SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL DATA CORP. SURVEY OF 500 IBM MAINFRAME USER SITES IN JUNE AND JULY 1987.

have found strong overall market demand for the 9370 [CW, Aug. 10].

Winter, summer plans

An IDC researcher pointed out that in the December as well as the summer survey, only a small number of sites said they intended to purchase any 9370s, but some of them planned significant volume purchases. Only 17 sites from the IDC sample said they planned 9370 acquisitions in the previous survey, and just 19 indicated purchase plans in the recent survey.

In the 3090 mainframe series, price/performance improvements of up to 15% [CW, Feb. 2] sparked projected purchase increases, some of them dramatic, across the entire line. The 3090 Model 150E, for example, saw projected demand

more than triple from 51 units in the previous survey to 186 units.

Projected 180E purchases more than tripled from 21 to 66 machines. 200EAs jumped from 101 to 140 boxes and 400Es rose from 42 to 49. Estimated demand for 200E upgrades almost doubled, from 123 to 225 processors.

"In December, we got the feeling that people were holding back, perhaps because of doubts about the economy, or they already had excess power installed," McPherson said. "But in the past six months, processing demand appears to have caught up with capacity."

Hot in June

IDC also estimated strong initial demand for the entry-level 3090 machine announced in June, the 120E, with 208 acquisitions projected. "It seems to be a good introductory box," McPherson said. He noted, however, that projected 120E demand was slightly lower than that for the Model 150 in its preavailability period one year ago.

In contrast with the generally strong 3090 demand, the projected acquisition of 3081 replacements plunged from 297 CPUs, the highest number for any category in the previous survey, to just 94. The projected number of users who plan to upgrade from a 3081 to a 3084, however, rose from 47 to 90.

Surprisingly, not a single high-end mainframe site polled had any plans to acquire a 4381 machine, compared with 57 projected unit sales indicated in December. But McPherson downplayed the significance of the zero figure, noting IDC's concentration on the very high end of the mainframe market.

"Ours is not a sufficient base from which to make statements about the 4381 world," he said. "You would expect some cannibalizing of the 4381 by the 120, but it's hard to say if that is the effect we're seeing here."

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3Com, Bridge step up merger plan

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — 3Com Corp. and Bridge Communications, Inc. in Mountain View, Calif., announced late last week they had received government approval to complete their proposed merger by late next month.

The companies said the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) had granted their request for early termination of the required waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act.

The FTC approval signals that the companies have satisfied the notification and filing requirements of the act and are free to complete the proposed merger, subject to shareholders' approval.

3Com investor relations manager Barbara Shapiro said that both of the companies are currently receiving comments on the joint proxy prospectus by the commission.

Following the printing of the prospectus, the document will be

mailed to shareholders. That will most likely happen within one week, Shapiro said.

3Com will then schedule a special shareholders' meeting at its annual gathering late next month, and a vote on the merger will be taken at that time, she added.

Bridge Communications will also call a special shareholders' meeting on the merger.

Bridge, formed this year, manufactures local-area network system products.

Paradyne tool runs T1 speeds on channel nets

BY ELISABETH HORWITT
CW STAFF

LARGO, Fla. — Paradyne Corp. is expected next month to announce a software product that reportedly will clear a long-standing bottleneck that has constricted the speeds attainable by IBM Systems Network Architecture (SNA)-based applications over IBM host-to-host channel networks.

As a "small application" running under VTAM, XL Express lets existing applications written for the host-based communications system transmit over channel-to-channel connections at speeds of 45M bit/sec. or higher, according to Paula Ueels, Paradyne's product manager.

Most other channel-based networking products, including Paradyne's existing Fxnet XL product, have been unable to make full use of a T1 link, Ueels claimed, because they are based on IBM's Channel-to-Channel Adapter.

Designed to support communications between co-located hosts, the adapter requires the sending system to get an acknowledgment from the receiving system before it can transmit the next block of data. "This can cause major propagation delays over a remote host-to-host connection," said David Passmore, a principal with Fairfax, Va., consulting firm Network Strategies, Inc.

Better use of channel speeds could be a key factor in the

"high-speed host-to-host channel market, which is about to take off," Passmore added.

Adapter-based products typically attain 800K bit/sec. speeds over a channel-to-channel connection, Ueels claimed. Some vendors, such as Network Systems Corp., are said to achieve true T1 speeds through their own host software. However, such products reportedly cannot work with standard VTAM-SNA applications.

Byte blocking

XL Express reportedly circumvents the adapter, deals directly with VTAM protocols and incorporates its own blocking techniques to optimize performance running over Fxnet/XL, Ueels said. Blocking — the stringing of bytes together into a packet to be sent — has been another area in which VTAM applications have reportedly not been able to take full advantage of channel-to-channel speeds.

IBM is said to have dealt with some of the above limitations with its June 16 introductions of Advanced Communications Functions/VTAM Version 3, Release 1 and 3377 Remote Channel-to-Channel Unit.

The VTAM release reportedly improves channel-to-channel performance because it "can handle larger block sizes and optimize block size according to whether communications is through a front-end processor or a 3377," claimed Roger Braostek, senior marketing support administrator for telecommunications products at IBM.

VTAM Version 3 can also "send a greater number of larger blocks of data together and send them as one block, saving VTAM and operating system cycles," Braostek noted.

The 3377 eliminates the need to acknowledge each block of data. It took VTAM into action as though it were getting acknowledgments so that it continues to send blocks until the 3377's buffer is filled, according to Braostek.

The 3377 can handle T1 speeds in both directions concurrently. Actual throughput depends on many variables but will always be somewhat slower than T1 speeds, Braostek said.

NTX Communications Corp. in Sunnyvale, Calif., also claimed to have circumvented the VTAM and adapter problems with its NTX 3800 series of channel-to-channel network processors, achieving speeds of up to 6M bit/sec.

Priced at \$10,000 each, XL Express is scheduled to be available in the first quarter of next year.

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Restructures

FROM PAGE 1

ished mainframe data base vendors like ADR, Software AG of North America, Inc., Culinet Software, Inc. and, to a lesser extent, Cincom Systems, Inc. and Computer Corporation of America have been hit by sagging profits and declining data base management system market share.

Among the factors contributing to what is becoming a fundamental restructuring of the large systems software industry are IBM's successful launch of DB2; slow revenue growth and dramatically shrinking profits; and management teams, and management teams, more reflecting a founder's influence, that have remained deeply committed to products that were introduced 10 or 15 years ago.

At ADR, not long after selling the company to Ameritech, founder Martin Goetz stepped down to a technical post and relinquished the presidency to Ameritech executive Dennis Strigl. This week, the 41-year-old Strigl will take over as chief executive officer when current CEO and Chairman John Bennett relinquishes the former title. That management transition reflects a broad move by the main-

frame software companies to adjust to the rapidly changing marketplace.

Of the 100 publicly traded software companies that he tracks, Kidder, Peabody & Co. Vice-President Bahar Gidwani says 40 firms have changed their top management in the last three years, often reflecting a passage from founders to professional business managers. Many of those have not yet changed their management style will do so during the next five years, and some of them will do so as a result of disasters, Gidwani says.

Without changes in its accounting practices, ADR's 1986 revenue would have been close to even — or "stabilized," as ADR officials like to say — with that of 1985. But staying even represents a dramatic falloff from compounded 25% annual growth.

Staying even for software companies means living off maintenance revenues gained from sales during previous years. It indicates that new product sales are flagging and that the company's ability to conduct research and development will suffer if the initiative cannot be regained. It is the equivalent of falling behind in technology and eventually falling behind the competition, according to industry observers

on Wall Street.

Although ADR officials say they were able to avoid any such fallback, an ADR customer remembers the 1985-86 downturn from a different perspective. "We started having support problems with [ADR's DBMS] Datacom/DB. We didn't know if they were going to have the resources to support us," says Woodrow Hobbie, executive vice-president for data processing at Charles Schwab & Co. in San Francisco. Hobbie says ADR soon received the capital it

more, according to industry sources. In its most recent quarterly earnings report, the company stated that it lost \$8 million on a record revenue, marking its fifth consecutive losing quarter.

Culinet has said it does not

better activities for many years.

Attempts to launch breakthrough products make today's software industry more closely resemble its roots. But in a climate of restructuring, the effort may produce some of the disasters Gidwani predicts.

"It's very tough to crack new markets. If you're in insurance, it's hard to move to health care," says Scott Smith, vice-president of the disasters, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc. in New York.

In some cases, the traditional mainframe houses are not anticipating new markets so much as trying to catch up with younger, more aggressive firms already occupying them.

Indeed, the mainframe data base vendors, with their investment in hierarchical, inverted-list and network DBMSs, were slow to sense their customers' interest in relational technology.

While many of the vendors scoffed last year, IBM offered its DB2 product for a six-month free trial period.

"They used a 'Try it, you'll like it' technique, which stopped many shops from evaluating systems from independent vendors," complains Lynn Pearce, executive vice-president of sales at Software AG, producer of Adabas.

Even IBM was surprised at the result. "We're related" at the way DB2 has caught on, said



Changing of the guard at ADR: new veteran Martin Goetz (left) relinquishes the presidency to 41-year-old Dennis Strigl (above).

needed from Ameritech to boost support.

One cause of disappearing growth at companies like ADR is the slowdown in IBM mainframe sales. When the corporate mainframe becomes the slowest growing segment of the computer business, the companies that sell software for it suffer. As a result, development teams at each of the mainframe houses are scrambling to get on top of new technology and extend their product lines to processors in the minicomputer and microcomputer arenas. In this respect, the mainframe software companies are falling back on their more innovative and aggressive roots.

'Swallowing fish'

What is different today, however, is that the industry is also undergoing a wave of consolidation. "It's like the old cartoon of the big fish swallowing the smaller fish," says Prudential-Bache Securities, Inc. Vice-President Charles Taylor. "The industry is evolving from a highly fragmented, large number of companies to a more limited number of participants."

It is the latter possibility that lends urgency to the repossession already under way. If they do not wish to be gobbled up by a more successful competitor — as Uccell Corp. was recently by Computer Associates International, Inc. — or go out of business, the mainframe software vendors must launch new product lines while, at the same time, keeping costs under control.

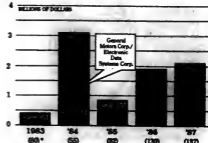
As a move in the latter direction, Culinet this month started trimming executive salaries higher than \$50,000 by 5% or

expect to return to profitability until its third or fourth quarter in January or April 1988, and most of its hopes ride on a bet that the \$50 million it has spent on acquisitions and new technology during the last year will move it into lucrative new markets.

"Our new products in data base, applications and tools represent a very substantial broadening of our product lines," says

Software mergers: A five-year growth path

Total value of software and services mergers and acquisitions in the first six months



*Number of deals

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY BROADWAY ASSOCIATES OF CALIF.

David L. Chapman, Culinet's president and CEO.

Once a highflier on Wall Street, Culinet's stock today trades at \$13 per share, compared with a high of \$33 in 1985 after a split and a low of \$6 in the last 12 months.

Guessing where new markets will emerge is different from dressing up old products to serve existing customers, one of the mainframe vendors' bread-and-

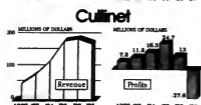
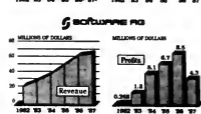
IBM's Robert F. Berland, vice-president of vendors and development operations for the firm's Application Systems Division.

In effect, IBM froze decision making on all mainframe DBMS systems as buyers evaluated DB2, according to market researchers.

International Data Corp. in Framingham, Mass., estimates that mainframe DBMS sales dropped between 45% and 78%

Trying times

Three data base vendors reflect the rigors of intense competition



1 Includes impact of accounting rules changes

2 Projected

3 Acquired by Ameritech

4 Profits not reported

CHART: MITCHELL J. HAYES

for each of the independent vendors that year, with the exception of Cincom and Computer Corporation of America.

Today, with IBM having sold an estimated 2,400 DB2 licenses and Oracle Corp. threatening to catch up with Cullinet's revenue with sales of its relational DBMS, the mainframe vendors are belatedly committing themselves to supplying relational products.

One DBMS market researcher, Michael Cohn of Input, Inc. in Mountain View, Calif., predicts that if Oracle and Cullinet go head to head in mainframe relational systems, "Oracle is clearly going to have an edge. There's too much brand recognition for Oracle as a relational product.... Cullinet is a late entry."

One way that Cullinet and several other mainframe-oriented companies have reacted to the need for new technology has been to acquire other companies. During the past two years, Cullinet has acquired five firms, including Distribution Management Systems, Inc. in Lexington, Mass., (for its expert system technology) and Everet, Inc. in San Jose, Calif. (for its IBM SQL-based relational system).

Computer Associates entered the microcomputer marketplace and beefed up its mainframe general ledger offering by



Cornegie Group's Yablonsky

acquiring Software International Corp. in Andover, Mass., last year. The company also added graphics and spreadsheet software through acquisitions of Isco, Inc. and The Mega Group, Inc. Most recently, it signed an agreement to buy Uccel. Now the largest independent software company in the industry, Computer Associates has acquired 10 companies during the last two years.

Industry analysts say acquiring technology is one way for the established vendors to put their growth plans back on track, but it has its pitfalls.

Management Science America, Inc. (MSA), the Atlanta applications giant, appears to be integrating two recent acquisitions into the fold: Information Associates, Inc., a producer of higher education applications, and Comserv Corp., a maker of manufacturing software. But MSA is having trouble with a third acquisition, Real Time Systems in Dublin, a producer of IBM System/36 and 38 manufacturing software.

According to Prudential-Bache's Taylor, MSA planned on replacing Real Time Systems' management when it acquired the firm but found, to its chagrin, that "the sales team was every bit as bad as the management." It hired a new sales team, then ended up paying both of them as the existing sales force negotiated stiff terms of separation with MSA.

MSA will lose \$10 million on the deal this year, Taylor predicts. MSA Vice-President Edwin D. Goodnight says, "Acquisitions added significantly to operating costs and resulted in a net loss" in the second quarter.

'Marketing game'

Although acquisitions have their hazards, Wall Street analysts question whether the mainframe software companies will be successful without developing a knack for making them. "It's like basic blocking and tackling. It's a marketing game — not a technical game anymore," says Fanne Webber, Inc. analyst Robert M. Therrien.

One mainframe vendor that stayed apart from the rush for acquisitions at the end of last year was McCormack & Dodge

Corp., the Natick, Mass.-based application vendor owned by Dun & Bradstreet Corp. M&D will make acquisitions, says Chairman Frank Dodge, only if the target company has a strong product line that complements existing M&D products. So far, M&D's revenue has continued to grow above 25% without recent acquisitions, he says.

The net effect of acquisitions is to reduce the number of brand names that customers must confront in running their installations.

Through development and acquisition, Computer Associates has put together a set of system utilities and performance monitors that it markets together as CA-Uniscient.

Large users seem to prefer the sim-

plicity of a single supplier. Frank Leser, president of Financial Technologies, Inc. in Chantilly, Va., recently bought banking applications from Hogan Systems, Inc., even though he says he knew Hogan had been "shaky" prior to its 20-year marketing deal with IBM. Leser says he "wanted to have a single vendor" to deal with in case of problems.

Dennis Yablonsky, ex-president of Cincom and now president of the Carnegie Group, Inc. in Pittsburgh, echoes what is on the minds of many mainframe software executives as they scramble for new positions: "You've got to be a big No. 2 or No. 3 [after IBM]. There's not room for more."

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Software Publishing yanks desktop package

Also withdraws high-end professional publisher, winds down push into market

BY STEPHEN JONES
CW STAFF

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. — Software Publishing Corp.'s excitement over its new PFS:Professional Write Plus word processing and desktop publishing package turned to disappointment last week as the firm put the still-unshipped product in mothballs for an indefinite period.

Surprise about the announcement was compounded by Software Publishing's decision to immediately discontinue its Harvard Professional Publisher, a high-end desktop publishing program that analysts said failed to take on the likes of Aldus Corp.'s Pagemaker.

Apparently downgrading its push into desktop publishing, Software Publishing is now left with only one entry in that burgeoning market: a program called PFS:First Publisher, which has limited capabilities that confine it to the low end of the market.

Some industry watchers speculated that the delayed PFS:Professional Write Plus might also be scrapped if changes cannot be made to placate dissatisfied dealers. Software Publishing denied such claims but would not say when an improved version of the package will be released.

Originally scheduled for release this week, PFS:Professional Write Plus was criticized when it was demonstrated to about eight of Software Publishing's top dealers at an Aug. 12 meeting, sources said. The dealers reportedly said the product has limited capabilities and expressed concern that its combined fea-

tures could hurt sales of the vendor's stand-alone products.

"The dealers gave it a big 'thumbs down,'" said a meeting attendee who asked not to be identified.

Awkward position

That spelled the end for the first version of PFS:Professional Write Plus, which Software Publishing President Janelle Bedke had heralded only days before as a "critically important product" for the company.

Software Publishing was left in an awkward position — forced to announce that

the package would not be released just three days after the vendor had promised a September shipment. "The timing of the announcement could have been a lot better," admitted Signe Orthby, Software Publishing's vice-president of marketing.

PFS:Professional Write Plus was designed to merge the full-featured word processing of the vendor's PFS:Professional Write with its PFS:First Publisher desktop publishing package.

The product was aimed at occasional desktop publishing users who want fancy

business documents but have no interest in mastering sophisticated high-end programs. Sources said bundling the two products might have frustrated dealers who feared losing current business for the individual packages.

"I would prefer to have two separate packages, because I don't think everybody wants all the capabilities of PFS:Professional Write Plus," said Ed Anderson, vice-president of marketing for the Computer Factory, an Elmsford, N.Y., retail chain that sells a broad line of Software Publishing products.

Sources said the product was hastily put together in response to leaks late last month that rival Symantec Corp. was preparing to release Q&A Write, a program similar to PFS:Professional Write Plus.

Trio targets info services

BY MITCH BETTS
CW STAFF

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Ameritech, the Chicago-based regional Bell holding company, last week stuck its foot in the door of the information services market in a three-way joint venture with Bell Canada Enterprises, Inc. and Telenet Communications Corp.

The trio of vendors formed a U.S. company that will provide a network gateway to a variety of on-line data bases and electronic messaging services, using Telenet's packet network as the backbone. The Inet service is aimed at businesses, trade associations and government offices and is scheduled to begin Sept. 1.

In addition to connecting its local packet network to Telenet's backbone, Ameritech paid \$5 million for an option to acquire a 15% equity interest in the venture.

However, Ameritech's financial interest in the venture is subject to approval by U.S. District Judge Harold H. Grecco, because the 1984 AT&T divestiture judgment prohibits the Bell companies from offering information services.

Kenneth E. Mallard, Ameritech's senior vice-president of corporate strategy, *Continued on page 15*



Ashton-Tate hires to build Dbase staff

BY DOUGLAS BARNEY
OF STAFF

TORRANCE, Calif. — Ashton-Tate recently shored up its future Dbase development staff by hiring two top developers from suppliers of mainframe and mini-computer software.

The company announced that Arvola V. Chan, formerly with Computer Corporation of America (CCA), and Michael K. Benson, designer of Spectra, the query language for Cincom Systems, Inc.'s Supra data base management system, have joined Ashton-Tate to develop advanced

data base products.

The move by Ashton-Tate coincides with the firm's ongoing efforts to acquire technology from a large systems software vendor.

Key component

Such technology is to serve as a key underlying component of a future version of Dbase designed to run on a local-area network (LAN) server and provide multiuser capability.

The prime candidates for a licensing agreement or potential acquisition by Ashton-Tate are Relational Technology,

Inc., XDB Systems or Informix Software, Inc., according to a source close to Ashton-Tate.

With the shift to more complex micro-computer operating systems, the micro-computer data base market will evolve from single-user orientation to one characterized by LANs, data base servers and shared access to data, all areas in which Ashton-Tate has little experience.

And while Ashton-Tate has been building its development staff to reach these new markets, the firm admits it is also open to acquiring data base technology.

"We remain open to combining not just

inside and outside talent but combining inside and outside products and technologies. It is not against our philosophy to look for an opportunity to get a step ahead on the strength of acquired technology," said Roy E. Folk, executive vice-president of Ashton-Tate's software products division.

According to Folk, Benson and Chan will work on the next release of Dbase, which runs on the existing Microsoft Corp. MS-DOS environment, as well as more advanced work for data bases that are intended to run under Microsoft's MS OS/2, a large-memory, multitasking operating system that is scheduled for release next year.

Connectivity concerns

"We are very concerned about connectivity between the DOS Dbase and the OS/2 Dbase," Folk explained. Ashton-Tate will offer an OS/2 product for individual workstations as well as a product that will run on data base servers.

Chan, who worked on CCA's Adaplex DBMS prototype for mainframe systems, frames and the Distributed Data Manager component of the Adaplex product effort, will serve as Ashton-Tate's senior scientist for distributed data bases.

Benson, the former development team leader for Cincom's Spectra, will serve as Ashton-Tate's chief architect for knowledge-based systems.

What ISDN is doing for McDonald's data networking capabilities is no small potatoes.

When McDonald's Corporation took a hard look at its telecommunications needs a few years ago, it saw 9400 restaurants in 46 countries, served by more than 20 networks. And a new restaurant opening every 17 hours.

McDonald's needed a telecommunications system that could grow with it, but one simple enough that the company could concentrate less on telecommunications and more on talking to customers.

The solution: the nation's first customer application of ISDN, the Integrated Services Digital Network, made possible by the cooperation of Ameritech's Illinois Bell and AT&T Network Systems.

McDonald's will use ISDN to send voice, data and video over ordinary telephone lines simultaneously. An Illinois Bell "SESS" switch at Alton Bell will support digital phones, integrated voice/data terminals, facsimile, voice mail, host access and modem pooling, giving McDonald's a real competitive advantage in its data networking capabilities.

"In business language, this means we're going to do an even better job for the 30 million customers that we serve every day," said Bonnie Kos, McDonald's Vice President of Facilities and Systems.

"ISDN provides an information outlet to every workstation, thereby eliminating time-consuming and costly wiring, as well as enhancing messaging and network control capability."

Thanks to ISDN, McDonald's will enjoy better customer service, more current market information, better tracking of product promotions, more efficient inventory control, and reduced administrative workloads.

Ultimately, higher level applications of ISDN on the public switched network will replace most of the company's myriad networks, linking all its offices and restaurants around the world.

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The right choice.

Info services

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

said he is "guardedly optimistic" that Greene will grant the necessary waiver.

"The Inet project demonstrates the kind of new services the Bell companies can bring to U.S. customers once the government gets out of the way of progress," Millard said.

The seven regional Bell holding companies have urged Greene to eliminate the restriction on information services altogether, and a decision is expected this fall (CW, June 29).

If freed from the court-ordered restriction, Ameritech could provide marketing support, information services and advanced network services to the Inet venture, Millard said.

Ameritech's involvement in the Inet venture is the latest of several efforts by the Bell companies to get a taste of the forbidden market.

"The Bell operating companies are testing the waters to try to learn more about data communications and the information services market," said Jerome G. Lucas, president of Telestrategies, Inc., a McLean, Va.-based research and consulting firm.

The new joint venture, called Inet Company of America, is based in Chantilly, Va., and reportedly will replicate in the U.S. the information service that Bell Canada has offered in Canada since November 1985. Inet users will dial into Telenet's network and then select from a menu of information retrieval, electronic mail and conferencing services.

Stuart B. Erskine, president of the company, said the Inet service can be customized to provide a closed system for a particular trade association or users group.

He said the service will cost \$17 per hour during peak hours and \$10.20 per hour during off-peak hours.

Wordperfect preps tools for 370 VM/CMS use

BY ALAN J. RYAN
CW 125P

OREM, Utah — Wordperfect Corp. confirmed last week that it plans to introduce software for use on IBM 370 hardware running under VM/CMS during the first quarter of 1988.

While acknowledging limited demand for mainframe word processing, the company said it believes that porting key features from its current word processing products to large systems could tap a potential market for thousands of units.

"The 370 is not a machine that lends itself to full-blown word processing, but

there are a lot of nice ways to use [the software] on the machine," said Pete Peterson, executive vice-president. "We're going to concentrate on file management and printing."

Doug Lloyd, executive director of large-account marketing, said, "Our indication is that most large companies are thinking of three environments: stand-alone personal computers, networks and also the host as a node off a network." With the software, "they can communicate in all three environments."

Wordperfect has been polling its customers about the need for a word processing text editor. "Six or nine months ago,

the message we were getting from the customer base was we need software to compete with IBM's Displaywrite," Peterson said. "But now, the message we're getting is that people are not that excited about word processing on the 370."

For the first two quarters of 1987, the Wordperfect family held approximately 22% of the dollar share and 20% of the market share for word processing package sales through computer specialty stores, according to IMS America Ltd.'s "The National Computer Retail Report." Of the company's PC word processing sales, Peterson said, 86% to 85% are for IBM Personal Computers.

According to an internal Wordperfect newsletter, the first release of a new product, which may be called Wordperfect 370 Link or Wordperfect 370 File Management, will allow users to treat files on the mainframe as if they were files in any other directory. Also included will be a mainframe Wordperfect document file server and the ability to convert documents to and from the Wordperfect format.

Roy E. Folk, executive vice-president and general manager of the software products division at Ashton-Tate, said his firm believes it is important to interface with the most significant word processing tools, including IBM's Professional Office System (Profs) and Distributed Office Support System (Diosas) and others. "IBM has defined the Document Content Architecture that lays out the documents their machines will process," he said.

But a Wordperfect spokesman said one problem with the IBM interfaces is that they are not user-friendly. "We want the [Wordperfect] product to be friendlier to users than Diosas and Profs. Those tend to be cryptic in their command structure," said Dan Lunt, vice-president of marketing.

However, Wordperfect's philosophy is similar to IBM's in some ways, Lloyd said. "They're pushing PCs, rather than terminals, as the wave of the future because users get more functionality out of them. We're trying to optimize the host in the environment it has been designed for while utilizing the PCs."

Wordperfect software also runs on the Digital Equipment Corp. VAX under VMS and on Data General Corp. equipment under AOS and AOS/VIS, Lunt said. He said a Unix version is scheduled to be released in the first quarter of 1988.



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DEC shows color ink-jet printers

MAYNARD, Mass. — Digital Equipment Corp. last week announced two low-priced color ink-jet desktop printers expected to substitute for more expensive plotters in many cases.

The new units were designed for use with DEC terminals connected to DEC VAX systems. DEC Vaxmate personal computers, DEC workstations and IBM Personal Computers.

The serial interface LJ250 printer and the parallel interface LJ252 unit list for \$1,695. Key features include quiet operation, a weight of less than 10 lbs and a test printing speed of 167 char./sec.

According to product marketing manager Fritz Risp, the new printers are well suited for business graphics and engineering and scientific operations. A typical application might be in defining brake drum temperatures by color, he said.

The devices print up to seven primary colors at 180 by 180 dot/in. resolution and up to 255 colors at 90 by 90 dot/in. Risp said new options and enhancements by DEC enhance the output of existing applications and increases the flexibility of the printers. Called Retos, the host-resident software provides such graphics features as scaling and positioning.

The printers accept single sheets of paper, folded paper and transparencies. Deliveries are scheduled for October, DEC said.

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DEC VT320 late, but low price surprises

BY DAVID BRIGHT
OF STAFF

MAYNARD, Mass. — Answering competition in the ANSI text terminal market, Digital Equipment Corp. last week introduced a smaller, improved terminal priced 31% less than the popular VT220 model it replaced.

The announcement of the VT320 came at least four months later than expected, according to analysts, who had generally anticipated that DEC would introduce the terminal at last April's debut of the VT330 and VT340 graphics terminals. But the sharp price reduction from \$795 to \$545 was surprising to some observers.

"Nobody expected this," said Eileen O'Brien, who tracks the terminals market

at International Data Corp., a Framingham, Mass.-based market research firm. "They're making a statement with this price. Some of the smaller companies cannot react to this."

VT220 is grazed vs. DEC claims to have manufactured more than one million VT220 terminals. In 1986, with 165,000 units shipped, DEC commanded a 42% share of the ANSI text terminal market — double the share of second-place Wyse Technology — according to IDC.

But O'Brien called the VT320 a "catch-up product" because many vendors, such as Wyse, Hewlett-Packard Co. and TeleVideo Systems, Inc., are already selling terminals that offer a similar set of features. Product marketing manager

Ralph Pecora would not explain why the product was late, merely stating that the VT320 development was a "separate program" than the VT330 and VT340.

Scheduled for October availability, the VT320 includes a 14-in., anti-glare, flat-surfaced screen said to provide higher

resolution and better readability than the VT220's 12-in. screen.

When purchased with a system, the VT320 will be priced at \$495. An international version of the terminal, with a bigger power supply and an RS-232 port, will be available for \$595.

To satisfy existing contract requirements, DEC will sell the VT220 through June 1988.

FTS 2000 delayed — again

BY MITCH BETTS
OF STAFF

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Under intense pressure from Congress, the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) last week amended its proposal for a \$4.5-billion intercity voice and data network and extended the bidding deadline until Sept. 30.

The action, the third delay in the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) 2000 procurement, was prompted by a new round of criticism from members of Congress and the General Accounting Office (GAO) that the government could be locked into a single vendor for the 10-year duration of the contract (ENR, Aug. 10).

Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), chairman of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, released a GAO report that faulted GSA management and its winner-take-all approach to the program.

The GSA responded by amending its request-for-proposals document to explicitly provide an escape clause allowing the government to use other vendors after the GSA reaches the guaranteed minimum expenditure of \$450 million — a

point estimated to be about four years into the contract.

The GSA gave bidders a month to re-evaluate the procurement in light of the amendment.

One on one

The FTS 2000 competition is down to two bidding teams, one led by AT&T and Boeing Computer Services Co. and the other led by Martin Marietta Corp. and MCI Communications Corp. A third bidding team dropped out earlier this year due to the regulatory uncertainties and delays.

Martin Marietta, which has threatened to withdraw from the competition if major changes are made in the contract, is reviewing the latest amendment, a spokesman said. He added that the Bethesda, Md.-based firm is also trying to evaluate "whether this is likely to be the last delay."

An AT&T spokeswoman said the delay was a disappointment but that "Congress has raised some valid concerns, and we hope the 30 days provides an opportunity to resolve the issues and provide some stability to the procurement process."

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EDITORIAL

Reconstruction

Last week, *Computersworld* carried a front-page story that summarized the sweeping changes under way in the basic pricing structure of large systems software — changes initiated, for the most part, by IBM.

This week, on page one, we begin a two-part series that records other tremors emanating from deep within the very heart of the independent software market. The disturbances observed and their aftershocks are profoundly changing this market, which, for more than a decade, has seen one year of double-digit growth heaped atop another — until recently.

The good news, which part two of the series will show next week, is that the dynamics of this marketplace, driven by user demand, are reshaping some of the more venerable software companies. What's most intriguing is that these dynamics are driving companies like ADR, Culinet and others back to the basics that made them successful in the first place.

The engine of so much of this change and of the problems the third-party market faces is IBM. This is somewhat ironic since the third-party market was born, went through adolescence and later thrived largely as a result of IBM's foibles in the software arena.

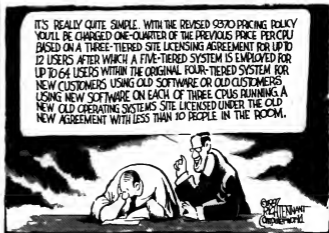
But all that has changed. IBM is playing for keeps in software. Witness the tenacity with which the company is attacking the data base market with DB2, tenacity that has caused some mainframe data base competitors' sales to plummet almost overnight.

So now many elements of the third-party software market find themselves in the difficult position of fighting rear-guard actions on the one hand — namely, struggling to prop up revenues with maintenance income from the installed base — while hammering out strategies to penetrate new markets. This situation has sent many firms on the acquisition trail and has ushered in a new generation of younger and more aggressive company managers. According to one estimate, four in 10 top management teams of the publicly traded software companies have been replaced in the last three years alone.

The revamped companies that actually succeeded into the 1990s will be those that have learned the lessons of the past. Success will come to those that 1) do not underestimate IBM, 2) pay attention to customer needs and 3) understand there's more to life than mainframes.

The last two points are the most important. Increasingly, the traditional mainframe software firms are realizing that what their customers want is broad connectivity across a wide range of incompatible computer systems. IBM isn't likely to provide that, but the independents can.

Finally, mainframe software makers must again seize the reins of technical innovation. Advances in ease of use, communications, data integration and customer support are coming more and more from the microcomputing sector. The mainframe companies have the tools to compete. Now they must put them to work.



IT'S REALLY QUITE SIMPLE. WITH THE REVISED 9370 PRICING POLICY YOU'LL BE CHARGED ONE-QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS PRICE PER CPU BASED ON A THREE-TIERED SITE LICENSING AGREEMENT FOR UP TO 12 USERS AFTER WHICH A FIVE-TIERED SYSTEM IS EMPLOYED FOR UP TO 64 USERS WITHIN THE ORIGINAL FOUR-TIERED SYSTEM FOR NEW CUSTOMERS USING OLD SOFTWARE OR OLD CUSTOMERS USING NEW SOFTWARE ON EACH OF THREE CPUS RUNNING A NEW OLD OPERATING SYSTEMS SITE LICENSED UNDER THE OLD NEW AGREEMENT WITH LESS THAN 10 PEOPLE IN THE ROOM.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Care and caution

After reading "Users give thumbs-up to 9370" (CW, July 27), I felt frustrated. While the article made it clear that there was a significant difference in performance between IBM's 4361 Model Group 5 and its 9370 Model 90, the statistics that were used did not quantify the difference.

I realize that benchmark results must be summarized, but this must be done with caution and insight. The only figures given were "percentage of CPU utilization," but this is valid for comparison only if a single factor, such as CPU or direct-access storage device (DASD), is changed. In this case, both CPU and DASD were changed, making the percentage of CPU utilization practically meaningless for the purpose of comparing the overall performance of these systems.

How much of the change in CPU utilization can be attributed to the DASD type used? How much faster did the test jobs actually run on the 9370? After reading the article, I still don't know for sure. Unfortunately, readers who did not ponder these questions may think they now know how much faster a 9370 is than a 4361.

John C. Ford
Software Developer
Davis, Thomas & Associates,
Inc.
Minneapolis

Ignoring benefits

As president of Language Technology, a company whose fundamental business is helping MIS overcome "those maintenance blues," I must convey my disappointment in the Executive Re-

port on code structuring (CW, June 29). Unfortunately, and contrary to the article's apparent purpose, the report did nothing to advance a much needed understanding of how Cobol structuring tools are actually (and successfully) being used by hundreds of DP shops across the country.

Instead, the user roundtable was a superficial session among three individuals and a moderator who were "familiar" with structuring products, only one of whom had actually implemented and used a structuring product. Even that user did not represent a typical user, because he had only one choice in a vendor due to his former Burroughs Corp. hardware environment.

It is a shame that CW did not seek out a few of the many active structuring users when compil-

ing the report. These users, who better represent today's head-out-of-the-sand trend toward implementing maintenance productivity tools, would have provided a much more useful and accurate view of how, when and why structuring tools are being used. What you would have found are companies that have sold productivity gains, short payables and return-on-investment results to report — firms that are benefiting from what is now tried-and-true technology available to all DP shops. One example is a user of our Recorder product who determined that a conservative 4% to 5% gain in programmer productivity would justify acquisition of a structuring tool. This user has experienced gains exceeding 20%.

CW has distinguished itself over the years by keeping MIS informed of important new ideas, trends and technologies. In the case of the "Those maintenance blues" report, however, you presented a viewpoint on structuring that did not reflect what is really going on in the industry today. I hope a follow-up piece based on the experience of the many MIS pros who can go beyond speculation and share some truly useful information and advice about Cobol structuring will be published.

William Engel
President
Chief Executive Officer
Language Technology
Salem, Mass.

This week in history

Aug. 29, 1977

An armed terrorist group in Milan, Italy, has singled out state and corporate computer centers as "instruments of the capitalistic system." The group has exploded bombs at 10 such facilities throughout the country in the last 10 months.

Aug. 30, 1982

The Senate passes a sweeping immigration bill that mandates development of a national identity system for employment purposes. Critics blast the move as the first step toward a totalitarian state.

Computersworld welcomes comments from its readers. Letters may be edited for brevity and clarity and should be addressed to Bill Lober, Editor, Computersworld, P.O. Box 9171, 375 Cochrane Road, Framingham, Mass. 01701.

Building that same mousetrap better

MARTIN A. GOETZ

The Lotus Development Corp. vs. Paperback Software International suit is one of several cases currently before the U.S. lower courts dealing with the "look and feel" of software. The outcome of these cases is critical to the growth and competitiveness of the software products industry.

On the surface, the Lotus case appears to be limited to copyright law. Should a company using a different software program be permitted to copy the commands, functions and screen appearance of an existing program? I believe the issue is much broader. It involves competition in general and how U.S. laws can encourage or inhibit the free enterprise system.

Independent software companies have competed in the software products industry for many years using the existing

CAN a company build a better mousetrap by building an identical product more quickly and economically?

U.S. copyright, patent, trade secret and antitrust laws to protect their interests. Their strategy was to build that better mousetrap and build it first.

Today's industry software standards and entrenched software systems such as MVS, Unix, CICS, Cobol and 1-2-3 have changed that strategy. Companies now have shares of 50% or more in software market niches such as operating systems, data base management systems and spreadsheets. Also, IBM is fostering System Applications Architecture to make systems look similar and be compatible.

Most existing laws on competition were written years before the 1960s when software was first sold as a product. Today, companies producing software should be viewed as manufacturers. Terms such as maintenance, warranties, research, development, installation, training, value-added reseller and OEM are just as appropriate for a software company's product as for a manufacturer's mousetrap.

The Lotus case raises the fol-

lowing questions:

What guidelines should companies use when they compete in the open marketplace? Can a company build a better mousetrap by building an identical product more quickly and economically? Does the product have to look and operate differently? If Lotus wins its case, would it mean that a company could not build a competitive but identical CICS system or a computer but identical MVS system?

A company's decision to make a product with similar or identical external characteristics is driven by whether the company is going after an existing or new market. The decision also depends on user needs and the de facto standards of that market.

For example, IBM has a monopoly on mainframe operating systems and transaction processing systems monitors. Undoubtedly, IBM users would welcome competition in these areas. Should a company be required to build a product competitive to MVS or CICS using different external characteristics? Better external characteristics can be built, but without demand compatibility.

Consider compatibility in the context of IBM and Microsoft Corp.'s recently announced OS/2 operating system. What if IBM and Microsoft stated that the 200-plus commands that provide the interface to OS/2 were proprietary to them? And what if users worked with these commands through interactive terminal screens? Does that mean a company would be prohibited from building a compatible system that is cheaper, more efficient or more reliable?

Fair and open competition has been the cornerstone of the U.S. free enterprise system. Laissez-faire and "building the better mousetrap" have driven the entrepreneurial spirit of people throughout the world. Building the same mousetrap more economically is in that same spirit.

But the question remains: Do U.S. copyright laws permit a software products company to build an identical mousetrap better or cheaper? This matter is the essence of the Lotus case and at least three others in the lower courts, Digital Communications Associates, Inc. vs. Software Distributing Corp.; Lotus Development Corp. vs. Microsoft Software, Inc.; and SAPC, Inc. vs. Lotus. All three cases involve the "look and feel" of software.

These cases may reach the Supreme Court before a final decision is made. Until then, confusion will reign.

Circling the corporate wagons

Considering whether an uneasy alliance of capitalist businesses will work

HARVEY NEWQUIST



American industry is consortium-happy.

U.S. corporate competitors are circling their wagons to fight off foreign competition. When it appears that we are on the brink of losing even vestige of leadership in a particular industrial area, we form consortiums. Nowhere is this trend more evident than in computers and their related industries.

The most notable consortium is actually a corporation — Microcomputer Computer Corp. (MCC) in Austin, Texas. You've read enough about its woes and aspirations here and in other places to probably not want to read much more about it at all. In fairness, though, MCC finally produced a commercial product this summer, introducing an expert system monitor for designing semiconductors in conjunction with NCR Corp.

Backstabbers

As little as 10 years ago, consortiums might have been considered organizations in violation of antitrust and monopoly laws. Given the Reagan administration's hands-off attitude toward big business, however, companies that normally might stab each other in the back try to peacefully coexist in the name of higher ideals, namely the preservation of the American way.

The Software Productivity Consortium (SPC) was formed in 1985 by 12 aerospace companies under the direction of the U.S. military. Its purpose is to increase the efficiency of aerospace applications in three areas: reusable software, rapid software prototyping and knowledge-base systems.

The need for work in these areas results from the fact that the military's software system is an efficiency pay with its inherent purchasing system. At the time of the consortium's founding, software purchase, development and maintenance was projected to reach \$25 billion by 1990. SPC was formed to look into recruiting this gargantuan of computing costs.

Most of the major aerospace defense contractors joined SPC, and even if they don't succeed as a consortium, they get the chance to peek over each other's shoulders to see what their respective competition is up to.

Rouse Air Development Center

Newquist writes and consults on intelligence and other advanced high-technology topics from his office in Scottsdale, Ariz.

ter (RADCO) formed the Rome Artificial Intelligence Consortium in 1985 to strengthen AI research in both universities and the military. Eight institutes of higher learning signed on with RADCO to pursue various AI technologies and their possible development. Most of these schools are located in New York State, which brings up a significant point: Consortiums are not only good for America, they are good for the states, municipalities and towns that bid to have them located there.

Not all consortiums are such in the traditional sense. For instance, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce recently announced the formation of the Ad-

counting on support from U.S. corporations to fund cooperative development projects. Sounds a little like their neighbors over in Austin, doesn't it? The institute's primary spokesman is not a renowned pioneer in the field of robotics — he's the mayor of Fort Worth, Texas.

Another even more interesting twist on the consortium approach is one recently undertaken by Artificial Intelligence Corp. The company has been one of the leading vendors of natural language interfaces for years and has decided to get into the expert system market.

This move, however, is not easy; it takes a lot of money to develop a new AI technology



IBM Institute

vanced Robotics Research Institute (ARRI). The institute is administered by the University of Texas at Arlington and specializes in applications of automated manufacturing systems utilizing methods such as robotics, AI, speech recognition, pattern analysis and related technologies.

The goal of ARRI is to spearhead American companies' immersion into these advanced technologies, something that its backers feel is necessary to revitalize U.S. industry. The founders should probably talk to Roger Smith at General Motors Corp. about that. He could tell them an interesting story about how throwing millions of dollars of advanced factory automation onto a factory floor doesn't necessarily create a better factory.

Better management, on the other hand, successfully turned around one of GM's lowest plants in northern California. But that's a different story.

So who are the participants in ARRI's consortium? There aren't any just yet. ARRI is

from scratch. So the company formed what it calls a "corporate consortium" of companies to invest in its research and development of a knowledge base management system for IBM mainframes. Each of the initial four companies are lacking in money. In return, the consortium will have first crack at trying the new system before it hits the market. It will also get six months of training on the system, plus credit toward future purchases. Artificial Intelligence Corp. is making this deal available to other companies in hopes of attracting more consortium members in the coming months.

Where does all this "consortium" get up to? No one is quite sure yet. Still, it is hard to imagine groups of competitive companies getting together in any situation in which they would be willing to put the common good before the good of shareholders and the company itself.

However, consortiums seem here to stay — at least until they have to prove their worth by producing results.

Goetz is senior vice-president/chief technology officer of Applied Data Research, Inc. in Princeton, N.J. He holds the first patent for software, awarded in 1968.

For reasons ranging from national security to bringing home the vision of Earth hanging silently in space, NASA remains committed to human space flight. The Unisys commitment to NASA is just as serious.

When the next Space Shuttle mission flies, NASA knows it will be handled by people who have experienced every aspect of space flight. Astronauts and ground controllers who were trained on NASA's Shuttle Mission Simulators,

computer-driven by Unisys Defense Systems under contract to Rockwell International.

The three simulators give crews the chance not only to experience a shuttle flight, but to actually "fly" specific missions in real time.


The challenge with these dry runs is that the simulator software has to be changed for each mission. Every one of the thousands of internal systems, as well as views of the Earth and constellations are synthesized by two Unisys 1100 mainframes.

"Working side by side with the

trainers on every mission profile is a mammoth task, but we've got it covered," says Nora Williams. "Over 700 Unisys Defense Systems people, all of them seasoned professionals, are on the job here full time at the Johnson Space Center.

"Of course, all these people aren't just watching the simulator. Unisys machines provide a good deal of NASA's computing power. There's a lot of coordination between Unisys and NASA. It's the power of 2. It's what NASA expects from us. And it's what we expect from NASA."

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*Nora Gonzalez Williams,
Simulation Applications Manager, Unisys*

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Daniel R. O'Connell

Wait and see best tactic

Although relational data base management systems offer great flexibility and power for the user, they still have one major problem — performance. The larger the relation, the slower the response.

Because of the state of our current technology, many organizations are implementing "relational-like" data base systems or extracting data from conventional DBMSs such as IBM's IMS and importing limited amounts of the data into relational facilities.

In my opinion, there are inherent problems with both of these approaches. The benefits derived from relational-like systems as they exist today may fall far short of the cost incurred to convert to such systems. Although they provide greater flexibility than many older data base systems, they are built on the same technology. Problems such as broken chains, blown indexes and lost data are still apparent in many of these systems.

Perhaps a more severe problem is extraction of data from an older DBMS and importing the data into a relational system in limited amounts. This may have unexpected effects on the integrity and reduced redundancy of the data.

For example, I was once in-

Continued on page 24

Up, up and away: Costs hiked 40% since '84

BY ROSEMARY HAMILTON
OF ENR

The average user will dole out nearly 40% more by the end of this year for software purchases than he did three years ago, according to a recent report by Culpepper and Associates, Inc. in Atlanta.

Culpepper's Software Pricing Trends survey indicates that the total cost of all components of a software purchase, including the software product and associated maintenance, support and training, is on the rise.

Culpepper, a consulting and market research firm, has conducted four pricing surveys since it started polling vendors in 1980.

Increasingly, vendors report that competitive pricing affects the final price tag that they put

on a product. This year, vendors ranked a product's value to the customer as the No. 1 consideration when establishing a price. They ranked a competitor's pricing the second consideration.

The same order held true in the 1983 Culpepper survey, the most recent prior to this year's poll.

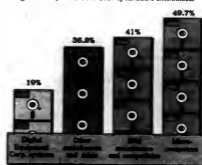
In 1983, however, when survey respondents were asked to rate pricing issues on a 0-5 scale, with 5 indicating the greatest importance, there was a 1.5-point spread between the ranking of value to customer and competitor's pricing. This year, the spread was reduced to 0.5.

Culpepper based its findings on a questionnaire sent to 1,200 software vendors earlier this year. From that group, 117 responded to a survey that covered

Continued on page 26

Software pricing

Average increase from 1984 to 1987 by hardware environment



INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CULPEPPER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.'S SURVEY OF 117 VENDORS
BY CHART: MITCHELL J. HAYES

Unisys hot on 4GL intros

Second debut in a month aims 4GL at B25s

BLUE BELL, Pa. — Unisys Corp. made its second fourth-generation language product announcement this month with the recent introduction of PDS-Adept, a program and data base generator intended for three different operating systems.

PDS-Adept is made by Parameter Driven Software, Inc. in Detroit. Unisys said it will market the product for its B25 workstations that run under Unisys's BTOS operating system as well as for Unix and Microsoft Corp. MS-DOS-based systems.

Unisys has been marketing PDS-Adept to overseas users of equipment from the former Burroughs Corp. since last summer, the company added.

Early this month, Unisys introduced Ally, a fourth-generation language product.

language development and execution system that was designed for Unix and MS-DOS-based systems. Ally does not run on B25 hardware, a company spokeswoman said.

Unisys said it will offer interface programs for PDS-Adept that will let programs developed in one environment, such as Unix, run in another PDS-Adept environment, such as BTOS.

PDS-Adept will cost \$1,890 for a BTOS license, \$2,600 for a Unix license and \$595 for an MS-DOS license, Unisys said.

Currently, a program generator called Data Manager is available for BTOS-based systems. A spokeswoman said the generator is not sophisticated enough to be considered a fourth-generation language product.

MCBA adds to MRP II for the VAX

GLENDALE, Calif. — MCBA, Inc. recently added four modules to its Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP II) system for the Digital Equipment Corp. VAX.

The latest release includes the core MRP II module, the company said. MRP II software is used to control the components used in manufacturing and when they are used, based on the company's production schedule. The introduction of MCBA's MRP II module comes after the introduction of a number of other modules earlier this year.

MCBA's manufacturing software is intended for repetitive

manufacturers and jobs shops. The packages, which range in price from \$2,500 to \$12,000, are available immediately, the vendor said.

In addition to the core package, MCBA released the Master Scheduling module, which, when used in conjunction with the MRP II module, provides a detailed master production schedule and allows users to perform "what-if" scheduling based on expected demand, the company said.

MCBA also rolled out a Job Costing package. It is said to al-

Continued on page 24

Inside

- Sun to offer third-party CAD/CAM system on Sun-3, Sun-4, Page 26.
- Macro 4 adds VTAM session-management tool. Page 31.

Spotlight

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Ada

FROM PAGE 1

where program managers seek waivers to avoid using it.

Ada is the DOD's standard language for use in embedded systems such as jet fighter navigation systems, but so many DOD program managers have obtained waivers to use other languages that this past spring, the Pentagon established stringent new rules to make it virtually impossible to get a waiver.

Dominoes

Ada has progressed so slowly in the military environment that some observers say its real future lies in commercial MIS and factory automation markets. "I predict that by 1990 the commercial use of Ada will far exceed military use of Ada, even in the U.S.," says Edward V. Berard, president of EVB Software Engineering, Inc., an Ada software and consulting firm in Frederick, Md.

Analysts warn that it is too early to call Ada a failure. Years ago, many computer scientists thought Ada would never get off the ground, but Ada is now in use in 37 military systems, and there are about 120 Ada compilers covering virtually all processors, including personal computers.

In addition, Ada is expected to be used in such high-profile projects as the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative, the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-

stration's space station program and the Federal Aviation Administration's new air traffic control system.

The kind of systems that employ Ada can take eight years or more to build, so it is hard to gauge Ada's success in operation. "I think it's a little early to judge the overall efficacy of the language. The results aren't in," says William Suydam, editor of the "Ada Data" newsletter, published by International Resource Development, Inc. in Norwalk, Conn.

But Suydam says Ada will never reach the high expectations of its early backers. "The Ada old-timers really thought the language was going to make all the difference in the world, as if it was magic. It's not magic. It's a computer language, a very complex computer language," he says.

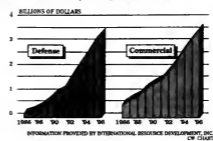
The DOD developed Ada and its software engineering environment in the 1970s in hopes of curtailing the proliferation of special-purpose languages and cutting its skyrocketing costs for software development and maintenance.

The resulting language, widely regarded as elegant and complex, is touted as being portable, readable, easily maintainable, reliable, adept at parallel processing and modular, so that packages or blocks of code can be reused.

On the other hand, critics say Ada is intrinsically unsuited for embedded systems and real-time

Prospects for Ada

Ada markets are not likely to take off until the mid-1990s



INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INTERNATIONAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, INC. CW CHART

processing because it produces code that is too bulky and slow. In response, Pentagon officials point to several systems, including the F-20 Tigershark fighter plane, that have demonstrated Ada's successful use in real-time applications.

Directive issued

In June 1983 the Pentagon issued a directive that made Ada the standard computer programming language for mission-critical systems, but by most accounts, the directive was not strictly enforced.

"The DOD seems to be able simultaneously to commit to Ada and to avoid using it in actual applications," says Kenneth G. Bosworth, president of International Resource Development, a market research firm in Cambridge, Mass.

Originally, the DOD allowed program managers to get waivers from the Ada mandate if they had already started using another language. But Bosworth says that in the last few years there has been a tendency to find excuses to avoid using Ada and that the excuses have gotten less and less plausible.

So many waivers to the directive were granted that on April 2 the Pentagon issued DOD Directive 3405.1, with stringent provisions intended to make it extremely difficult to get a waiver.

"Ada is, in fact, being rammed down their throats," Bosworth says, referring to the top-down imposition of the language.

Analysts say mid-level program managers in the DOD resisted Ada for a variety of reasons, including the fear that using an unproven language would increase the risk of their projects going over budget or behind schedule.

For one thing, the Ada language system is a drastic departure from the life-cycle software development methodology that DOD managers have become accustomed to using. "Ada takes a good many shortcuts through its life-cycle software development path," says Andrew J. Ventre, president of Computrol Corp., a software engineering firm in Huntsville, Ala.

"It's not just a decision about whether to use a new language but a decision to embrace a new philosophy of software development," Ventre says.

In addition, mid-level DOD managers have complained about the lack of production-quality Ada compilers. Although compilers must be run through a suite of some 2,500 tests to ensure they meet the Ada standard, the validation tests do not evaluate performance quality.

Compiler quality

At the moment, some Ada compilers are slow but produce high-quality code, while others are very robust but produce low-quality code, a compiler expert says. "There aren't very many compilers at all that have combined reliability and code quality," says Tucker Tait, technical director at Intermetrix, Inc., a Cambridge, Mass.-based systems software house with military contracts.

Tait and other analysts say the problem with code quality is not inherent with Ada but that better optimizing compilers will require a huge financial investment by the Pentagon.

While there are probably no bug-free compilers, the Ada compilers are improving. "We're entering the age of production-quality compilers in Ada," Suydam declares. "Right now, I'd say you can buy really good compilers for [Digital Equipment Corp.'s] VAX," he adds.

Suydam predicts that Directive 3405.1, which firmly establishes Ada as the standard language for all weapons systems, will produce a turnaround in the military's resistance to Ada. "I see people suddenly taking Ada more seriously now," he says, reflecting the view of other observers.

Furthermore, the DOD's Ada Joint Program Office (AJPO) is taking some steps to improve Ada's fortunes:

- The AJPO has issued a contract to develop testbeds to evaluate the performance of Ada compilers in specific applications.
- An AJPO task force is developing minor revisions to the Ada

standard, for implementation in the 1990s, to ensure that it works as effectively as possible.

• In September the DOD will begin to dole out about \$20 million in research contracts for Ada development tools.

• In a crackdown on "counterfeit" compilers — those that falsely claim to be validated by the AJPO — the office is issuing certification stickers to vendors of validated Ada compilers.

The DOD also issues a directive this year requiring the military services to use Ada for all new data processing systems, such as accounting and payroll systems.

Suydam says DP systems have the same need to save on design and maintenance costs as embedded systems. "The difference is that Ada technology is really much further along for the data processing people," because today's compilers are good enough for traditional data processing tools, he adds.

But cracking the commercial MIS world will be no easy task for Ada, mostly because Cobol is entrenched there.

"Unlike the European banking community, U.S. financial MIS shops are firmly attached to Cobol, which shows no signs of conveniently disappearing," IDC's Burris says. "Unless IBM leads the way, no U.S. bank will board the Ada train."

Burris says Ada is most likely to be used in process-control applications requiring heavy real-time processing, such as those of the oil industry, manufacturing and commercial avionics.

Commercial applications

Already the Commercial Ada Users Working Group has identified several commercial applications of Ada, including major banks in Finland, a seismic data program at Shell Oil Co., the development of a new airplane by Boeing Commercial Airplane Co. and a stock quote service at Reuters Ltd.

The Reuters group, formed in July 1986, aims to provide accurate information to help corporate managers make decisions about Ada as well as encourage vendors to produce products that meet the needs of commercial users, according to David M. Diel, chairman of the group and director of Washington, D.C., operations for Admix Corp. in Tysons Corner, Va. The group is part of the Association of Computing Machinery's Special Interest Group on Ada (SIGAda).

"Reuters group was developed by the DOD," consultant Ventre says. "To the best of my knowledge, Cobol is not used in any embedded system, but it is the most widely used programming language for business. Maybe Ada, if there's any success in its future, will be used more in the commercial environment than in the military environment."

Ada milestones



1974 to 1976 — Department of Defense officially discussed adoption of a common programming language. DOD formed the High-Order Language Working Group to develop the specifications.



1977 to 1979 — DOD held a design competition for a language to meet the specifications. Competition won by the CII-Honeywell, Inc.-Compagnie des Machines Bel team, led by Jean Ichbiah of France. Language named "Ada" after Lady Augusta Ada Byron (1815-1852), considered to be the first programmer.



1980 — Ada design finished and published as a military standard (MIL-STD-1815). DOD's Ada Joint Program Office formed.



1983 to 1984 — Ada became an American National Standards Institute standard (ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A-1983). DOD Directive 3000.31 made Ada the standard language for DOD mission-critical systems.



1985 — Ada selected for use in NASA's space station program and the FAA's new air traffic control system. Ada cited as a Federal Information Processing Standard.



March to April, 1987 — International Standards Organization adopted Ada as a standard. DOD Directives 3405.1 and 3405.2 require the use of Ada for all new weapons systems and DOD data processing systems.

CW CHART: MITCHELL J. BATES

What will be Ada's legacy?

Researchers predict that the Ada market will take off sometime in the mid-1990s. But by then, Ada may be an outdated language, overtaken by new developments in software engineering or replaced by a new language, according to several Ada observers.

"It is entirely possible that by the time the Department of Defense finally gets around to implementing Ada... it will be a prior-generation language," says Ken Bosomworth, president of International Resource Development, Inc.

Given the history of computer languages, Bosomworth says, it is very possible that in about 1995, the DOD will initiate development of a new "Son of Ada" language.

Moreover, while the DOD strictly regulates Ada's development, the next five years will give rise to new computer-aided software engineering (CASE) technologies for more established computer languages. "These developments could obviate the commercial, and perhaps even the military, need for Ada," says Peter Burris, an analyst at International Data Corp. "The Ada train may ultimately arrive in Eden land."

Ada is remarkable for the fact that software engineering played a central role in its development, Burris acknowledges. "There was so much excitement about Ada... but it's still 1970s technology, and it's still controlled by the DOD, which means it will be slow to change,"

he says.

Edward Bernard, president of EVB Software Engineering, Inc. in Frederick, Md., argues that Ada will not be replaced by new software engineering technology but will accelerate those developments. For example, he says, CASE packages will be more useful if they are written in Ada, a portable language with reusable blocks of code. "Ada's a tool kit. It was created because we have all this good, modern software engineering technology and we need a language to deliver it," he adds.

William Sydnym, editor of the "Ada Data" newsletter, asserts that Ada is a clear improvement in software engineering over C and Fortran and may prove more adaptable than its critics suggest. However, he adds, "I personally doubt that 25 to 35 years from now, Ada will be the language of choice — it may be something derived from Ada."

Ada may have a small role in MIS software development centers of the future, particularly for parallel processing systems, just as LISP had a role in developing commercial expert systems, according to Gil Graham, software program director at the Stanford Group, Inc., a research firm in Stamford, Conn.

"Ada provides a glimpse of the future," Graham says. "Existing languages will evolve, not as elegantly but nearly as effectively, to do what Ada demonstrates can be done."

MITCH BETTS

Cullinet ships CASE tool geared to data base design

WESTWOOD, Mass. — Cullinet Software, Inc. last week began shipping the latest version of its computer-aided software engineering (CASE) tool and said that the next release of the CASE product will be out in October.

Version 3.0 of Auto-Mate Plus, a personal computer-based package intended for the development of mainframe systems, includes features for data base design, the company said.

Auto-Mate Plus was originally designed by Learmonth Burdett Management Systems, Inc. in London. Cullinet acquired rights to the source code last year and has since been working to bring it into the Cullinet IDMS/R data base management system fold. With the October release, the product reportedly will be renamed IDMS/Architect. That release will be more fully integrated with the Cullinet DBMS, the company said.

Version 3.0 is said to allow users to automatically create a physical data base design. It can then generate a Bachman Schema Diagram from its physical

data base structure.

The Bachman Schema Diagram is used by data base designers to determine where the data is located in a data base.

It is named after Charles Bachman, one of the original developers of IDMS, which Cullinet acquired from B. F. Goodrich Co. in 1973.

From the Bachman diagram, the system generates an IDMS/R data definition language syntax that can be used to describe what the data base will look like, Cullinet said.

The company said the latest version includes a text transfer utility that uploads schema syntax to the mainframe.

Version 3.0, which runs on IBM Personal Computer AT-class machines, has a license fee of \$8,000. The previous release, Auto-Mate Plus Version 2.5, also costs \$8,000 and was introduced in April.

Users can upgrade based on their maintenance agreement with Cullinet. For example, a single-unit renewal fee is 12% of the total cost under some contracts, the company said.

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Tactic

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volved in the establishment of a corporate information center. The center's system ran under IBM's VM/SP operating system and included IBM's ADRS, ADRS/Business Graphics, APL and APL Data Interface (a bridge to get information from APL or DOS/VSE into ADRS). The basic data was stored under IBM's DOS/VSE within the DL/I data base system.

Aim of center

The purpose of the information center was to allow management to access frequently requested data and to manipu-

BECAUSE OF THE state of our current technology, many organizations are implementing "relational-like" data base systems or extracting data from conventional DBMSs and importing limited amounts of the data into relational facilities.

late data with the relational tools supplied by this IBM information center software.

The theory behind this approach is to reduce the programming burden on information services and to improve service to the users. After installation, it was soon apparent that the programming burden was not decreased and may have in-

creased as a result of various types of extraction programs necessary to copy the data from DL/I into a form usable by ADRS. The integrity of the data suffered at times. It was now a manual effort to ensure the following:

- The appropriate extraction program was run successfully.
- The DOS/VSE work file created by the

extraction program was successfully copied into ADRS.

It was quite possible for the extract program toabend, leaving a partial file to be imported into ADRS.

Keeping integrity intact

I believe that whenever integrity is removed from the controlling software, problems will occur. While the data resides in DL/I, the integrity could be assured because of the software control.

However, the work file used as a bridge between DL/I and ADRS has no built-in control and is at the mercy of the programmer and computer operator.

To a limited degree, security became a problem. Security facilities built into DL/I and CICS do not apply to the ADRS work spaces. Separate security facilities under VM must be used, thus requiring a dual effort from those technical personnel responsible.

No room at the disk

Disk space was a major concern. If large amounts of data were extracted from DL/I, then large amounts of disk space were required for the DOS/VSE work file, APL Data Interface file and ADRS work space.

When extracting limited data in a manner similar to that described, it is necessary for all users to fully understand that modifications to the data residing in their own relations will not be reflected in the DBMS that originally stored the data. The bridge from the original DBMS is a one-way connection in most cases.

Data imported into a relation from an extract program must be data that is not dynamic in nature. On-line modifications to the original DBMS from on-line facilities such as CICS will not be restricted in the relations. If the changes are to be incorporated into the relational-like data base system, then the entire load procedure must be repeated.

What I feel is needed is a true relational DBMS capable of supporting massive processing. Until it is clear that relational systems can provide this, a wait-and-see approach is needed on data base replacement decisions. And relational-like systems will only serve the needs of users for a short time.

O'Connell is assistant professor of computer science at the State University of New York at Fredonia and a consultant.



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MCBA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

low users to keep track of costs of a job, including parts and labor. Users are able to compare actual costs with what they had predicted, which can be a method of detecting problem areas if differences show up between real and expected costs, the company said.

Finally, MCBA introduced a Standard Product Routine program that is used to provide a trace of all the operations, tools and processes used to make a particular product. Data from this module can be incorporated in bills of labor, MCBA added.

The MRP core package ranges in price from \$6,000 to \$12,000, depending on the DEC hardware. Master Scheduling starts at \$4,500. Entry price for Job Costing is \$4,000, and the low-end price of Standard Product Routing is \$2,500.

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Costs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

cost issues and asked for the vendors' plans regarding discounting and concessions to customers. Respondents came from the mainframe, minicomputer and microcomputer software markets and included such companies as Cincom Systems, Inc., Software AG of North America, Inc., Relational Technology, Inc., VM Software, Inc. and SPSS, Inc.

Based on the software companies' responses, users have paid an average annual increase of 8.4% for software products since 1983, showing a 38.4% increase in a three-year span.

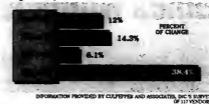
Further, vendors reported that they

expect to increase prices by an average of 6.1% by the end of this year. But Calpepper noted that earlier surveys showed that the predicted increases supplied by vendors are conservative and said this year's increase is expected to top 6.1%.

Users who made purchases in the system control and development category — operating systems, programming languages, data bases and applications generators — experienced a much steeper increase than average. Since 1983, the average price increase for these products has more than

Software pricing

Average increase from 1984 to 1987



doubled. The average cost of system control and development products this year is

\$65,700, a 63.5% increase from 1983, the survey found.

Meanwhile, the smallest increase occurred in the cross-industry systems category, which covers applications software — such as general ledger, decision support, human resources and word processing — used in a variety of industries. Since 1983, these prices have increased an average of 25.6%. This year, the average purchase price for cross-industry applications is \$79,800.

Actually, vendors from the integrated systems category, made up of value-added resellers, reported only a 4% increase in prices during the last three years. However, that reflects, in part, the lower costs of hardware, Calpepper reported.

Across-the-board hikes

The three remaining categories — microcomputer software, vertical market software and system operation and utility software — all showed substantial increases, with micro software coming in above the overall average increase at 49.7%.

System operation and utility software was also higher than average at 44.5%, while vertical market software showed a smaller increase of 27.1%.

Beyond price increases, vendors reported increases in maintenance and support charges. They said the average annual maintenance charge was almost 15% of a total license fee, up from 12.2% in 1983.

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Sun markets CAD/CAE tool

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. — Sun Microsystems, Inc. said recently it will offer a computer-aided design and engineering (CAD/CAE) system from The MacNeal-Schwender Corp. on Sun-3 and Sun-4 computers.

Under the agreement, Los Angeles-based MacNeal-Schwender's MSC/Nastran finite-element software becomes one of the third-party CAD/CAE products Sun offers for its line of technical workstations.

The large-scale, general-purpose digital computer program reportedly will be designed to take advantage of the advanced floating-point performance of the Sun-4 and will offer up to 128M bytes of memory.

Finite-element use

MSC/Nastran is used by designers and engineers to test the strength and dynamic response of structures and products. Using the finite-element method, the program analyzes material and geometric nonlinearity, heat transfer, acoustics and electromagnetism.

MacNeal-Schwender currently sells the package on a variety of high-performance computers from companies such as Cray Research, Inc., IBM, Digital Equipment Corp. and Apollo Computer, Inc.

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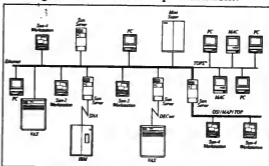
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NEW PRODUCTS

Systems software

Software designed to provide IBM VTAM session management in multiple on-line environments has been announced by Macro 4, Inc.

Tubes/VTAM is said to pro-

vide all logged-on users with a means of accessing all applications needed in a VTAM environment. Each Tubes/VTAM user may be allowed concurrent access of up to 24 applications.

Tubes/VTAM can be configured to automatically pass input to an application when the ses-

sion with it is initiated or going to be terminated.

Tubes/VTAM is available on a one- or two-year lease for from \$400 per month.

Macro 4, Brookside Plaza, Mount Freedom, N.J. 07970.

Applications packages

A user-defined electronic re-

source management scheduling calendar has been announced by Cradle Technologies for use on IBM's System/36 and Personal Computer and compatibles.

The Scheduler, written under an open architecture philosophy, allows the user to schedule people or items in a variety of increments. Schedule conflicts are highlighted, the vendor said, and

scheduling periods can extend to the year 2100.

The Scheduler/36 costs \$239. The Scheduler/PC costs \$119.

Cradle Technologies, 12266 W. Holt Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53227.

Languages

A compiler for IBM's System/36 assembly language, the Resemble/36, has been announced by Kisco Information Systems.

Resemble/36 provides access to all privileged superior areas in main memory and on disk, including the print spool, job queue and the list of active users and jobs.

The compiler includes a sub-routine library with standard routines to access tape and diskette devices. Assembler source code for all subroutines is also provided.

Resemble/36 is available for a one-time license fee of \$600.

Kisco Information Systems, 120 Beverly Road, Mount Kisco, N.Y. 10549.

Utilities

An enhanced version of Costar, an interactive software cost-estimation tool based on the Constructive Cost Model, has been announced by Softstar Systems.

Version 1.21 runs on any Digital Equipment Corp. VAX/VMS system or IBM Personal Computer.

It is said to allow users to make preliminary estimates during a project's initial definition, then produce more and more accurate forecasts as the project's definition is refined.

The VMS version of Costar costs \$1,500. The PC version costs \$800.

Softstar Systems, 28 Pene-mah Road, Amherst, N.H. 03031.

Development tools

Goal Systems International, Inc. has added two options to its Classical/AL on-line applications development system.

The Classical/AL DL/1 Access and Classical/AL IMS Access offer programmers high-level access to DL/1 and IMS hierarchical data base management systems.

According to the vendor, the options allow users with little knowledge of data base structure to access DL/1 and IMS with the same verbs and framework used to access IBM's VSAM.

The Classical/AL DL/1 and IMS options cost \$5,000 for DOS and IBM's VSE. The Classical/AL system costs \$35,000 for DOS/VSE and \$44,800 for IBM's OS/MVS.

Goal Systems, 5455 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio 43214.



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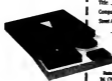
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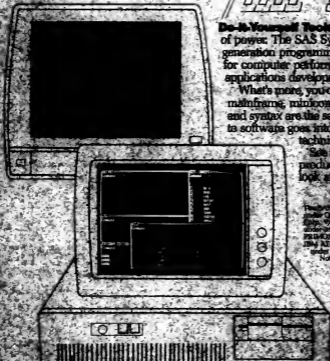
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MICROCOMPUTING

SMALL TALK



William Zachmann

The price is right

Once I lived next door to a large, quietly elegant house owned by an older gentleman who had graduated from Harvard University in the 1930s. I remember him commenting once that he preferred not to shop at Brooks Brothers. "I simply see no reason," he said, "to pay \$12 for a shirt and then another \$12 for the label."

That seemed as sensible then as it does now. It also goes a long way toward explaining why I welcome products like Dell Computer Corp.'s PC's Limited 386-16. Here is a quality-built, high-performance personal computer based on a 16-MHz 32-bit Intel Corp. 80386 microprocessor at a price that carries trade brands charge for 12- or even 10-MHz Intel 80286-based systems.

But for some reason, Dell's press materials concentrate on the PC's Limited 386's list prices relative to competitive 386-based products like Compaq Computer Corp.'s Deskpro 386 (about \$2,000 more than the PC's Limited product) and

Continued on page 36

PS/2 models in competition

BY JAMES A. MARTIN
CH STAFF

The advent of multifunction boards for IBM's Personal System/2 may make IBM's low-end PS/2 Model 50 machine a potential competitor to the more expensive Model 60 for single-user applications, users and board makers said recently.

The add-ins may also sidetrack IBM's intent to gear the Models 50 and 60 toward separate, distinct markets.

The differences between the

basic configurations of the models are hard-disk capacity, memory expansion limits, the number of expansion slots and at least \$1,700.

However, using expansion boards that are set to become available this year, users can erase all but the expansion slot disparities, turning a Model 50 into a Model 60 for several hundred dollars less, vendors said.

While IBM claimed the Model 60's random-access memory (RAM) can be expanded to 15M bytes while the Model 50 is limited

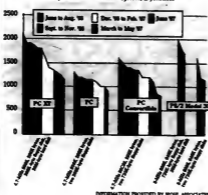
to 7M bytes, board makers said that is not so.

Cumulus Corp., a start-up company in Cleveland, recently introduced a multifunction card that is capable of adding up to 8M bytes to the Models 50 and

Continued on page 36

Data View

Retailers' discounted microcomputer prices



INFORMATION PROVIDED BY MICRO ASSOCIATES OF CALIF.

Apple Computer, Inc.'s ebullient "software evangelist" Guy Kawasaki resigned from the company in April, after helping create a third-party software industry responsible for an installed base of some 2,500 Apple Macintosh programs.

As founder and president of Acacia, Inc., Kawasaki is now a third-party developer for the Macintosh, the very product he nurtured as director of product software management at Apple.

Kawasaki recently spoke with Computerworld West Coast correspondent Julie Pitta about Apple's evolution and challenges and about his new baby, Acacia, which recently began shipping 4th Dimension, a relational data base manager.

How does Apple develop software without risking

Inside
 • Owl International plans an upgrade that allows its Micro-soft MS-DOS-based Guide to read files from Apple's Hypercard. Page 38.
 • Palm, Inc. introduces a hand-held computer that provides desktop PC features. Page 39.

its relationship with third parties?

It cannot, and that's why Clavis [Apple's independent software company] is a good thing. Anytime Apple does any software, it risks its relationship with its developers. It's just much better that Clavis publishes it than anyone else.

Describe Acacia's first product, 4th Dimension.

4th Dimension is a high-end relational data base for the Macintosh. The key to it all are that it has a programming language in it: an [Apple] MacDraw-like, object-oriented graphics editor.

It's an open-architecture data base in the sense that you can write routines in other languages and import them into 4th Dimension. In addition, it's a multiuser data base, and we will

Continued on page 38

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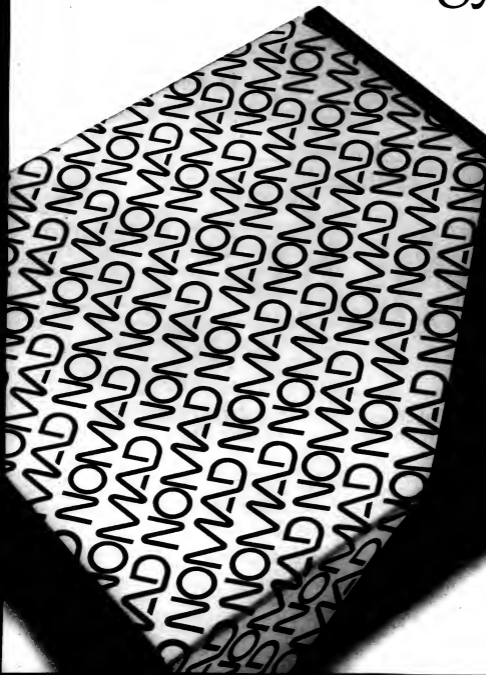
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Models

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

60. The Model 50 could support two Cumulus cards, totaling 17M bytes of memory, President Martin Alpert said.

"The reason IBM said 7M bytes is the maximum is because they only offer a 2M-byte card and the machine has only three slots, so for an IBM solution, the ceiling would be 7M bytes," Alpert said.

Engineers at Quadram Corp. in Norcross, Ga., have also run 16M bytes of RAM on the Model 50, said Clint Cowan, PS/2 product manager. "Our engineers say it can be done, so we're designing enhancement products that can add a total of 16M bytes on both machines," he said.

Although the Model 50 and 60 share many features, the Model 50 has only three expansion slots, compared with the Model 60's seven slots. In addition, the Model 50 is equipped with only a 20M-byte hard disk drive. The Model 60 is available in 44M- and 70M-byte hard-disk configurations with access times roughly half that of the Model 50's drive.

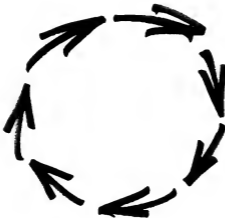
"The major shortcoming of the Model 50 is the hard-disk capacity," said Norm De Witt, a microcomputer analyst for Dataquest, Inc. in San Jose, Calif.

"The biggest criticism I have of the Model 50 is the 20M-byte hard disk," said John Robinson, manager of corporate information systems for Cox Enterprises, Inc. "But the Model 50 is small, and, in most cases, the three slots are enough."

In the hard-disk arena, Plus Development Corp. in Milpitas, Calif., is expected to release a version of its Hardcard image expansion board for IBM's Micro Channel in three to nine months.

But there are disadvantages to adding higher capacity hard disks and other features to a Model 50 in hopes of constructing a lower cost Model 60. The Model 50's retail price is \$3,595 but is often discounted by \$1,000. The 44M-byte Model 60 retails for \$5,295 and often sells for \$4,250, while the 70M-byte version retails for \$6,295 and can be purchased for around \$5,000 in some markets.

A Plus Development Hardcard retails for \$795 but can be purchased for between \$500 and \$600. Memory expansion cards run from \$300 to \$1,000.



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Business Information Systems

COMPUTERWORLD

Price

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

IBM's Personal System/2 Model 80 (about \$3,000 more). Having spent several weeks putting this PC through its paces, there isn't much doubt where I'd prefer to put my money.

The PC's Limited 386 is a zero-to-one-wait state system using static random-access memory (RAM) instead of the more common dynamic RAM, which is used in products like IBM's. Static RAM does not require periodic refresh signals like those that interrupt even block data transfers on the PS/2's Micro Channel architecture.

The PC's Limited 386's performance with comparable software should equal or exceed that of the PS/2 Model 80-041 and Model 80-071 at a price below that of the much slower 286-based Model 80. The PC's Limited 386 racks up an impressive 18.4 performance index relative to an IBM Personal Computer XT on the Norton index.

The base configuration of the PC's Limited 386 includes 1M byte of static RAM, a 1.2M-byte floppy disk drive, two serial ports, one parallel port, a new IBM-style enhanced 101-key keyboard and seven slots (five available).

Configurations range from a monochrome system (including display and adapter) with a 28-msec average access time 41M-byte hard drive for \$4,499 to an IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) system with an 18-msec 1.50M-byte hard drive, which lists for \$6,499. The EGA system with a 28-msec 70M-byte hard drive that I've tested lists for \$5,399. By comparison, a PS/2 Model 60 with a 10-MHz 286 microprocessor and a 40M-byte 40-msec hard drive lists for exactly \$104 less without a monitor.

"Let's Make a Deal"

You can, of course, get substantial discounts from IBM's list price, but corporate buyers interested in quantity can play "Let's Make a Deal" with Dell just as easily as they can with IBM or with any other vendor that is serious about competing in the PC market.

The evaluation unit I tested had some problems with a bad backup battery. I deliberately bypassed Dell's public relations people and, working through Dell's technical support, had no trouble getting a replacement. Their support was certainly better than what I have received from larger, better known vendors.

In addition, I found that while my Microsoft Corp. MS OS/2 prerelease version built for the IBM PC AT seems to work all right in protected mode on the PC's Limited 386, there seems to be a problem running real-mode Microsoft MS-DOS 3.0 and higher emulations. I suspect there may be a conflict between MS OS/2 and the built-in (in read-only memory) system setup routine in the PC's Limited 386. The Dell folks in Austin, Texas, assure me, however, that they will offer a licensed version of MS OS/2 Standard Edition.

While the PC's Limited 386 may not appeal to the carriage trade buyer the way better known brands do, for people like my former neighbor and me, it's a great way to concentrate on the shirt and avoid paying for the label.

Zachmann is vice-president of research at International Data Corp.



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Owl version to offer read access to Hypercard files

BY ALAN J. RYAN
CHICAGO

BELLEVUE, Wash. — By year's end, the Macintosh and the IBM Personal Computer, Inc. plans to release a new version of its Microsoft Corp. MS-DOS-based Guide hypertext program that will allow MS-DOS Guide to read files from Apple Computer, Inc.'s new Hypercard.

Guide is a hypertext system for both the Macintosh and the IBM Personal Computer that is similar to Apple's Hypercard, a package that allows users to integrate text, graphics and video.

With Guide, users can manage text and graphics through electronic documents and live areas on the screen called buttons.

Users can organize information graphically, and Guide files can be accessed

while the computer is running another program.

The yet-to-be-introduced enhanced version of Guide for MS-DOS, code-named William Tell, will include a hook that will allow Guide to read Hypercard, according to Barb Landis, Owl International's sales manager.

"But we're not promising that [version] until toward the end of the year," she said. The current version for MS-DOS sells for \$199, and the Macintosh version sells for \$134.

Additionally, the upgrade will include a serial book that will allow Guide to interface with any external device that can be attached through a serial port, Landis added.

While Apple's Hypercard requires 1M byte of random-access memory (RAM), the Owl Hypercard offerings require only

100K bytes of RAM.

The upgraded version will feature a fourth command button that will reportedly allow users to create links between Guide files and files in other programs. For instance, Landis explained, a user could click on a name in Guide and have it go to a Windows spreadsheet application.

"The user can jump from program to program," and Guide will return to the point of departure from the other program, she said.

Out since fall

The original version of Guide for the Macintosh was introduced last fall, Landis said. In June, Owl released a version of the program for the IBM PC AT and Personal System/2 that sells for \$199.95.

Steven Erde, a physician and a technical director at Cornell University's Medi-

cal School, is currently working with Guide for the Macintosh. The medical school was also a beta-test site for Hypercard.

With Guide, Erde said Cornell will be teaching medical school classes, in part, through the computer. The information learned by students in the first and second years of classes is being put on-line, so a student can sit at the Macintosh and read his way through lectures.

At any point, the student can click onto another portion of the information to get into a separate lesson. For instance, a student reading a lesson about the pathologic process can click to get a picture of the tumor or click to an explanation of the drugs used for treatment, Erde explained.

The Hypercard and Guide programs, Erde said, are very similar in function, but "the roots of the two programs are different." Guide uses hypertext, which he equated to a large mass with multiple connections of text and information.

Ex-evangelist

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

sell routines so that someone doesn't have to own the entire data base; you can buy a much cheaper runtime version.

We, in a sense, are entrenched in the Mac, while Ashton-Tate and other MS-DOS companies are just coming into it. It's David vs. Goliath, the Afghans vs. the Russians, the ability of a teen-ager to land in Red Square.

What will be the impact of Apple's Hypercard and Multifinder?
Multifinder is more important than Hypercard. Multifinder will change people's lives.

The ability to do multitasking on the Macintosh has been needed.

Hypercard is a good thing. It reinforces the belief that Mac users are in control of their personal computer while IBM PC users are controlled by theirs.

How has Apple changed?

Today's Apple is more process- and consensus-oriented than when I was there.

which is a good thing. Previously, Apple was either very wrong or very right. Now it's much more controlled and analytical.

What is Apple's greatest challenge?

The greatest challenge that Apple faces in producing their gadgets, which right now are Mac IIs, Mac SEs and Laser-writers. Now you need connectivity, data interchange, service and support. It's building a cocoon around what was once just great personal, stand-alone hardware.

What will it take for Apple to break into corporate America?

They're already there. It's a done deal. They're selling somewhere between 50,000 and 60,000 Macs a month. They're not going home to keep track of recipes.

But corporate America, in terms of the Fortune 500, is still a Big Blue world?

It's fraying around the edges. The announcement, but not the shipment, of the

OS/2, and the fictionalization of OS/2 support by software developers, is a very big contributing factor. It's a kind of ironic that in 1987, IBM's pushing ease of use and Apple's pushing power, when in 1984, Apple was pushing ease of use and IBM was pushing power.

What's the most important thing you learned at Apple?

I learned how important relationships are with third-party developers. That is what made Macintosh. That's something that

I've tried to bring with me to Acis.

Another thing is what I learned about breaking rules. We had a saying that it's better to ask forgiveness than permission. I epitomized that.

What's the biggest rule you broke at Apple?

Once I made a commitment for three-quarters of a million dollars to various developers, in total. I had a signature authority of \$5,000. The finance person at the Mac division wanted to have me fired.

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NEW PRODUCTS

Systems

A handheld computer said to provide all the features of a desktop personal computer has been announced by Palm Inc.

The Organiser II features up to 320K bytes of on-board memory, built-in software, plug-in program packs, solid-state drives for storing information and loading programs, plug-in peripherals and links to off-board systems.

According to the vendor, the Organiser II offers a calculator with 12-digit accuracy, 10 memories and full mathematical and scientific functions. It has a built-in clock/calendar that monitors and controls diary and alarm functions and a programming language that allows programs to be written and stored either in memory or on a program pack.

The Organiser II is priced from \$159.95.

Palm, 320 Sylvan Lake Road, Watertown, Conn. 06795.

Software utilities

A menuing and file-management system that provides access to applications on IBM Personal Computer XT's, PC AT's and compatibles has been introduced by Design Software, Inc.

Called DS Manager, the non-memory-resident program creates a single environment in which users can select various applications from a main menu. The software also offers Micro-soft Corp. MS-DOS function capabilities. Other features include file searching, a statistics capability, a menu editor, password protection and a log.

Separate personalized desktop utilities, such as a calendar, a telephone list, a notepad and a calculator, can be configured for each user of a system.

DS Manager costs \$79.95.

Design Software, 1275 W. Roosevelt Road, West Chicago, Ill. 60185.

Development tools

A 32-bit operating multiuser operating system designed for use with Intel Corp. 80386-based microcomputers has been announced by Theos Software Corp.

Theos 386 is said to support up to 128 users by running in the 80386 chip's protected mode. According to the vendor, it can physically address up to 4G bytes of memory with a virtual memory space of 64 terabytes. Other features, designed to offer compatibility with IBM's PC-DOS, Microsoft Corp.'s MS-DOS and Unix, include I/O redirection, command pipes and a hierarchical directory structure.

Theos also announced Theos C, a companion C compiler said

to serve as a bridge to other operating systems.

Theos 386 costs \$799. Theos Coats \$599.

Theos Software, Suite 360, 1777 Botello Drive, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596.

Software enhancements

International Microsystems, Inc. has enhanced its labeling software program for IBM Personal Computers and compatibles to include bar code capabilities.

Labelmaker II provides support for the Code 39, UPC, Codabar and Interleaved 2 of 5 bar code types. The software features window menus. It is said to work with dot matrix printers and can print full-color labels. Supported data types include serial numbers, date, time and set size. Also, text strings, such as names and addresses, may be imported from another data base or through a list program. Six font sizes are included.

Labelmaker II costs \$395.

International Microsystems, 790 E. Argus Ave., Sunnyvale, Calif. 94086.

Data storage

Qualstar Corp. has introduced the MiniMasterer, a nine-track reel-to-reel tape drive for Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh personal computers.

The IBM- and ANSI-compatible drive offers an internal serial computer systems interface (SCSI) controller. It handles both 1,600 and 3.2K bit/in. and up to 3,600 ft. of tape. Reels can be moved from the Macintosh to IBM Personal Computers, mini-computers or mainframes without loss of data, the vendor said.

The MiniMasterer costs \$3,995. Macintosh SCSI tape utility software costs \$500.

Qualstar, 9621 Broadale Ave., Chatsworth, Calif. 91311.

Printers/Plotters/Peripherals

Panasonic Industrial Co.'s Computer Products Division has announced a 24-pin dot matrix printer and an 11 page/min. plotter.

The KX-P1524 dot matrix printer features print speeds of 240 char./sec. in draft mode, 160 char./sec. in text mode and 80 char./sec. in letter-quality mode.

The Laser Partner has five built-in emulations, including Hewlett-Packard Co. LaserJet Plus and Epson FX-85. It offers face-down output.

The dot matrix printer costs \$899. The laser printer costs \$1,999.

Panasonic, 2 Panasonic Way, Secaucus, N.J. 07094.

VSAM Performance

VSAM Performance & Tuning Considerations

A look at the reasons to tune, the tradeoffs, performance improvements, tips on reducing VSAM disk space utilization.

By Richard G. Larson

With VSAM Storage Access Method (VSAM SAM) and VSAM Access Method (VSAM AM) you can tune your VSAM files to optimize the way they are stored and accessed. This can result in significant performance improvements.

VSAM files are stored in a hierarchical structure. The top level is the catalog, which contains information about the files. The next level is the directory, which contains information about the records in the files. The bottom level is the record, which is the actual data.

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VSAM

What Got Your Attention Is A Very Sharp Focus on VSAM

Goal Systems is focused on VSAM Solutions. To save DASD space and increase system throughput, you need to focus on VSAM problems, and get a clear picture of your files and catalogs. That's why Goal Systems is offering the DCM-VSAM group of integrated file management products: FAVER™, VSAMMAID™, and MASTERCAT™.

With over 3,000 installations worldwide FAVER provides a fast, complete VSAM reorganization and backup/restore capability. VSAMMAID allows automatic tuning and cluster modeling, and is an unsurpassed performance and capacity planning tool. With MASTERCAT, you can obtain as much or as little catalog management information as you need, batch or online, without the need for cumbersome LISTCAT prototools.

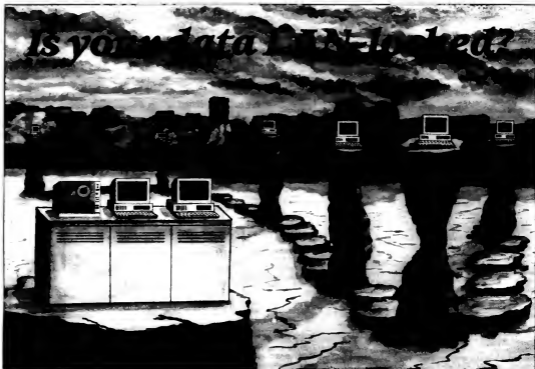
For MVS or VSE, the DCM-VSAM group of products from Goal Systems is the solution for your VSAM management needs. Call us today for more information on one, two, or all three of these interactive answers for the most efficient means of dealing with VSAM, and bring VSAM into focus.



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NETWORKING

DATA
STREAM



Patricia Keefe

3Com head shields blows

Fit to be tied. 3Com Corp. President Bill Krause in hopping mad over a report on Novell, Inc. written by Alex Brown & Co. that takes a couple of shots at 3Com. Krause had already gotten a number of calls concerning the report by the time we caught up with him at the recent Macworld Expo.

The report maintains that 3Com's 3+ network software has been losing market share, which has hurt 3Com's growth and profitability. "Absolutely untrue," Krause snarled. He claims the analyst is unfairly factoring in the sales of all Novell subsidiaries when comparing the growth of both companies. Also, he says Krause's line is a statement in the report claiming that "early emulations of the OS/2 redirector indicate that, while a significant improvement over DOS, the execution in a networking environment may still be unsatisfactory."

It's worth noting that Alex Brown is Novell's banker. Moreover, Novell is pretty miffed over what it claims are attempts by 3Com and Microsoft Corp. to spread untrue reports that it will not or can not develop file server software compatible with its MS/OS2.

Your server. Following 3Com's recent announcement that it will market and possibly resell Atlantic Microsystems' line of fault-tolerant file servers, look for Novell to announce price cuts on its own fault-tolerant family, System Fault Tolerance (SFT). A spokesman claims Novell planned the cost reductions prior to 3Com's announcement. OK, it will be interesting to see whether a 3Com fault-tolerant product featuring server mirroring will speed up the release of Novell's own server-networking product, SFT Level III.

Tying up the loose ends. The strategic alliances continue to pile up in Utah. Novell will

Continued on page 45

Much ado about nothing?

Ungermann-Bass, analysts square off over firm's management changes

BY PATRICIA KEEFE
OF TIME

ANALYSIS

The resignation two weeks ago of a key member of Ungermann-Bass, Inc.'s management triumvirate has some analysts conjecture that the general-purpose networking vendor might drift into a holding pattern while struggling to resolve management woes.

Company officials disagree, pointing to the latest change in operations structure as yet another example of Ungermann-Bass's ability to respond quickly and decisively to problems. Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer Ralph Ungermann also had some scathing comments for a few analysts who he said are "talking down" the company simply because it has not performed according to their expectations.

Fueling this squabble is the recent snowballing of management and marketing problems that have caused a number of network vendors to stumble in the past 12 months, compounded by the more recent second organizational restructuring in just over a year at Ungermann-Bass.

Just 13 months after joining the company, Chief Financial Officer Robert K. Dahl resigned, reportedly in frustration over

the limited success of Ungermann's three-member management team, according to analysts who spoke with Dahl.

Other members of that management team were Ungermann and Joe Shoendorf, who headed up the company's joint venture with General Motors Corp., the industrial networking group.

Dahl was concerned that the company lacked a clear line of authority, according to Richard Kimball, an analyst with Montgomery Securities. The decision-making process became too cumbersome, said Cecilia Brancato, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

Dahl, who is credited by analysts and a company spokesman with implementing numerous cost-control measures, expressed concern over recent reports alleging political strife at Ungermann. "Those reports are not true," he said, adding that the changes were first discussed in March.

Remolding

Ungermann said he, Dahl and the board of directors agreed that it was necessary to reshape the company into a single operating entity. "We had a number of independent business units and a management committee managing those units, and it definitely was not as cost-effective as we wanted it to be," Ungermann said.

man said.

Having dissolved the committee, "We further agreed that the best thing to do was for me to take that role [of chief operating officer]," he added. At that point, Dahl decided "maybe something else made better sense in his career." Ungermann said, stressing that Dahl was not forced out. "He'll stay on the board and work with the company as a consultant."

At issue here isn't so much whether internal political strife exists at Ungermann-Bass, but whether Ralph Ungermann, who is generally perceived as the engineering force behind the company, can also handle the management chores. Analysts tend to doubt it, while Ungermann says he has done it all before.

"Ralph should become chairman and delegate running the company to people with operations experience," Kimball said. Analysts fear Ungermann is taking on more than he can handle. Meanwhile, the company's stagnate while competitors, such as rival Bridge Communications, Inc., race onward.

Analysts also maintain that the company has been marginally profitable over the last four quarters and is implementing a new management structure at a time when Bridge is close to doubling its size.

Continued on page 45

Low-end switcher joins fray

CALABASAS, Calif. — Addressing the increasingly competitive low-end packet-switching market, Protocol Computers, Inc. last week introduced Smartnet 3700, a 16-port switching device said to include a range of features, such as configurable software.

With prices beginning at \$6,400 for a six-port version, Smartnet 3700 is intended to fill a gap in the firm's low-end CCITT X.25 product line.

Protocol Computers is a subsidiary of Telematics International, Inc.

The 3700 is compatible with the company's other Smartnet packet switches and packet assembler/disassemblers (PAD).

The introduction comes on the heels of Tymnet, McDonnell Douglas Network Systems Co.'s announcement two weeks ago that it is developing a low-end

Continued on page 44

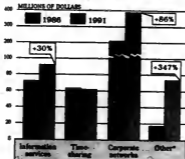
Inside

- Novell gives nets running Network systems to synchronize resources. Page 46.
- Dual Enterprises device gives full-definition picture of RS-232C lines. Page 46.

VAN clan starts corporate, vertical market move

Value-added networks

Market segment forecast of revenues and percentage change products further ties in corporate networks and relatively new services



* Includes selling services and emerging services such as electronic data interchange, electronic payments, electronic markets and data bases.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY LINK RESOURCES, INC./INTERNATIONAL DATA CORP.
OF TIME

BY ELISABETH HORWITT
OF TIME

Although value-added networks (VANs) have traditionally been used as inexpensive pipelines to information and time-sharing services, VAN suppliers have recently begun to concentrate their marketing and development efforts on supplying corporate networking needs as well as applications for vertical markets, according to a recent report by Link Resources, Inc. (International Data Corp. (see chart at left).

VANs, which first appeared in the 1970s, initially offered packet-switching services as a cost-effective way for customers to access commercial data base and time-sharing services. However, these two markets have begun to dry up. Link's five-year forecast indicates that growth for the time-sharing market and a 30% accumulated growth for the in-

formation services delivery segment.

Hope for future growth lies in corporate networking and in application-oriented niches like electronic data interchange, billing and electronic commerce, Link said. VAN revenue from the former will grow 86% between 1986 and 1991, while revenue accrued from the latter will grow 347% during the same period, Link predicted.

For example, major carriers like GE Information Services, a division of General Electric Co., and Tymnet, McDonnell Douglas Network Systems Co. have been providing network applications in vertical markets such as the oil and medical supply industries.

VANs have a better chance of succeeding in specific vertical niches than as plain vanilla transport service providers, Link said. The report cites several

Continued on page 44

THIS NEWSWEEKLY FOR THE COMPUTER COMMUNITY
June 16, 1987 Vol. XXV No. 24 544 Pages \$44 Year

COMPUTERWORLD

Function-oriented VM/XA
A four multiple operating systems

4 XA hardware,
1980s.

SYSTEMS & PERIPHERALS

Users say DPS 7 top system shows Honeywell boosts overall satisfaction; Amdahl posts gains

COMPUTERWORLD
By [illegible]

N.J.—Once
leading ven-
ue, Inc.

search firm, said users
rated 1,201 mainframe
on questionnaires as
in the part of the 14th annual
research

A five-year average
of overall satisfaction
scores showed Univis
by National Advanced
Systems Corp. (NAS) at
3.205, Amdahl at 3.202,
IBM at 3.189, Honey-
well Corp. at 3.147 and
Datspro at 3.077.

IBM's Honeywell
DPS 7 scored better than
any other system in the
survey, coming in at a
3.3 overall satisfaction

score of at least
3.2 on a four-point scale,
and no ratings
lower than 2.8.

Datspro, a market re-
search firm, said users
rated 1,201 mainframe
on questionnaires as
in the part of the 14th annual
research

users such as ease of
operation (3.62), re-
liability of the mainframe
and services such
as maintenance, techni-
cal support, education
and documentation.

Amdahl also led the field
said they would re-
commend Amdahl sys-
tems to other users.
NAS finished second in
that category and scored
well in other areas but
fell short of the 3.0
special mention and
finished last in overall
satisfaction at 3.115.

of the company's older
systems: the 8500, 8800
and 8800. The NCR
9800, introduced last
year, was not mentioned
by users.

The poorly rated
Univis 110040 was the
oldest single system,
with an average life of
30 months.

Frustrated in buying
patterns
Datspro detected a
trend in the pattern of
system acquisition; only
37% of the respondents
said they own their com-
puters, compared with
54% in 1985 and 69% in
1986. The number of
users leasing systems
from the manufacturer
increased upward from
14% to 19%, while 27%
of the users said they
lease systems from
third parties.

Corrington also re-
ported that main-
frame users were
more likely to lease
than to own systems
of various

frames increasing, with
53% of the systems sup-
porting more than 60
remote terminals and 49%
supporting more than
60 remote terminals.
Last year, 50% sup-
ported 60 local termi-
nals, and 45% supported
60 remote users.

Datspro also noted
that users continued an
alternating pattern in
connection with their
expansion plans for
this year. Expansion for
current hardware con-
sisted of 69% of users, compared
with 63% of users in
1986. The last for 1987
acquisition.

Software growth
Communications ex-
pansion had
ahead of
growth that year.
They grew
up in main-
frame

You said it, not us.

Nothing beats word of mouth advertising. And the word being spoken by users of Honeywell Bull systems is "satisfaction."

In a recent Datapro Research Corp. report, Honeywell Bull scored highest in overall user satisfaction.

Not second highest, or third highest.

Highest.

Period.

And users gave our DPS 7 mid-range computer high marks for its ease of operation and reliability. They also praised its operating system, GCOS 7, that allows it to perform a wide range of functions, such as high-volume transaction processing, office applications, sophisticated networking and communications, and program development. In short, they rated the DPS 7 the best system available.

Again, not second best or third best.
The best.

For months now, we've been telling you that, to Honeywell Bull, customers are more important than computers. That means we don't develop technology for technology's sake. We develop reliable systems that solve problems. And we don't give lip service from 9 to 5. We give prompt service 24 hours a day, anywhere in the world.

Apparently, that philosophy has paid off. Because the same customers that we put first, have now put us in first.

Honeywell Bull

Customers are more important than computers.

VAN clan

FROM PAGE 41

major competitors in the transport arena, including local packet-switched networks provided by regional Bell holding companies, satellite-based very small aperture terminal networks and virtual private networks offered by the major interexchange carriers.

VANs under fire

A recent phenomenon that threatens the established VANs' customer base is the growing number of Fortune 500 companies that are reselling their private networking facilities and expertise — among them American Airlines and Sears Communications Co.

Sears, for example, recently persuaded Advanced Micro De-

vices, Inc. (AMD) to switch over from Telenet's service, according to Link, with promises of better IBM terminal-to-host connections over Sears' own extensive IBM Systems Network Architecture (SNA) network.

AMD's defection from Telenet stemmed in part from a perception "that it is easier to solve networking issues by

VALUE-ADDED NETWORKS' hope for future growth lies in corporate networking and in application-oriented niches.

working with another user than with a vendor," Link said. The Sears network, which uses private T1 lines for its SNA connections, is expected to cost AMD

significantly less than what the company paid Telenet on a monthly basis.

AMD's decision carries two potential danger signs for VANs,

Link warned. First, IBM shops require effective, low-cost SNA-to-X.25 integration if they are to be weaned away from T1 networking.

Second, with the increasing amount of comparison shopping going on, VANs must continually add value to their offerings and search out new market niches, or they may lose out to a new wave of aggressive competitors.

Switcher

FROM PAGE 41

eight-port switch priced at \$8,000.

Like the Tymnet device, Smartnet 3700 is targeted largely at branch offices of companies recording financial transactions.

The company said the 3700 is certified to operate with packet-switching services from AT&T, Telenet Communications Corp. and Tymnet.

"We have filled the gap at the low end because we have been seeing a lot of demand" for low-cost switching devices, said Sam Stavro, vice-president of marketing and development.

Smartnet 3700's key features include the ability to download software or new operating systems onto the switch's diskette, the ability to set four of the X.25 links at speeds up to 64K bit/sec, and the option of upgrading the unit with a PAD, Stavro said. The high-speed links can be configured for either CCITT V.35 or RS-232 connections.

Remote monitoring

With the unit's resident network management software, users can configure operating parameters, update routing tables, monitor performance and retrieve statistics either locally or from other points on the network.

Built around an Intel Corp. 80286 microprocessor, Smartnet 3700 reportedly switches more than 100 packets/sec. The model comes with 250K bytes of buffer space for high-speed switching and line concentration. Network management can be centralized with the vendor's Smartview software, which runs on the IBM Personal Computer AT.

Smartnet 3700 will be delivered within 30 days after orders are taken, Stavro said.

Important Breakthroughs From Canada

Get Solutions To Complex As Easy As



1. Identify overdue jobs with WPF.

Fact is, you've got a tough job. It's not easy to maintain overall system productivity and manage an ever increasing number of individual jobs. But now you can optimize your resources to do both — if you've got the latest release of Canada's MVS performance products.

Breakthrough features in this integrated family of products make it as easy as 1,2,3 to find out which resources are impacting MVS and impeding system performance. So you can take action fast and avoid customer complaints.



2. Locate the resource problem with Impact Profiles.

WPF

Workload Profiling Facility (WPF) of OMEGAMARK® automatically warns you about a job that's taking longer than usual. So you can identify a production job in trouble and take action before customers complain or deadlines are missed. What's more, WPF actually puts your job thresholds for you.

Resource Impact Profiles

A second breakthrough tool called Impact Profiles

3Com head

FROM PAGE 41

announce a development agreement with Excelan, Inc. this week and a second next week at a PC Expo press conference.

In addition, Novell will announce new hardware and software. The software appears to

be yet another Netware upgrade, but the hardware is new.

We're guessing that the Intel Corp. 80386 file server, or perhaps an X.25 hardware card, is in store.

Creeping along. Anxious users of Banyan Systems, Inc.'s Vines network operating system can expect to see the latest release in November, accord-

ing to sources.

Besides LU6.2 capability, the new release will provide better interaction with the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol environment; take advantage of the 386, using AT&T's 386-compatible Unix System V Release 3; and provide tool kits and applications program interfaces for the LU6.2 and Unix environments.

More recently, Banyan has unveiled a new value-added reseller program as part of its effort to beef up its user base.

Court and spark. Digital Communications Associates' (DCA) purchase last month of low-end network vendor Fox Research, Inc. has apparently not satiated its desire to purchase network technology.

Targeting higher end networking, DCA is said to be looking hard at Ungermann-Bass, Inc., which recently reported unexpectedly low quarterly results and is having some problems, according to analysts.

President Ralph Ungermann would not confirm or deny the rumor, saying only that "there's nothing to comment on." Ungermann, we should note, is more than a little steamed over recent reports detailing political strife racking his namesake. It ain't so, he says.

David and Goliath. Meanwhile, busy Fox plans to demo an unbundled version of its 10-Net Netbios version network software on a variety of network hardware, including IBM's Token-Ring, at PC Expo.

Any Netbios-compatible adapter card can run Fox's software, a spokeswoman says. Unbundling 10-Net software would pit Fox against Novell.

The question remains: Even with DCA's bucks, can the sly Fox outwit Novell?

Well, I wonder. Hmmm. Apple has been advertising for people to help write documentation for Unix networking. Tie that in with its recent \$1 million investment in SQL-compatible data base vendor Sybase, Inc. and low-end workstation-targeting Sun, and it sure looks like Apple Computer, Inc. is targeting Sun Microsystems, Inc. with a vengeance. Of course, any serious attack will have to be preceded by Apple and its dealers figuring out how to position Unix.

Keefe is a Computerworld senior editor, networking.

Much ado?

FROM PAGE 41

"I do not think they understand the issues in the company. You have to look at the success the company has had," Ungermann responded, clearly stung by analysts' criticisms.

He claimed that Ungermann-Bass' revenue has grown 60% year to year, adding that quarterly revenue was up 16% in the first two quarters. "I don't know what marginally means," he said. Ungermann-Bass made a large investment in the Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP) market, which Ungermann admitted has taken off slower than anticipated.

To compensate for that, the company is reallocating resources to support more profitable areas such as its office network business. "Our core business is very solid," Ungermann said. However, Ungermann remains committed to the MAP venture, he said.

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NEW PRODUCTS

Local-area network hardware

A hardware and software system said to turn an IBM Personal Computer, PC XT, AT or compatible into a multitier, multi-processor Microsoft Corp. MS-DOS system running the Novell, Inc. Netware operating system has been announced by The Network Link.

The basic hardware component of the Quicklink system is the Quicklink card. A standard PC-compatible ASCII terminal connects to the card, providing a complete MS-DOS workstation to the mul-

ti-tier system. Up to 51 Quicklink cards can be configured on a single system. Multiple PC file servers can be interconnected for further growth.

Quicklink operates under Novell's Netware/86 or Netware/286. Each Quicklink board costs \$1,095.

The Network Link, Building H-10, 3303 Harbor Blvd., Costa Mesa, Calif. 92626.

Links

Novell, Inc. has announced an asynchronous gateway said to provide local-area networks running its Netware oper-

ating system with access to asynchronous resources.

The gateway, called the **Network Asynchronous Connection Service (NACS)**, provides access to the resources through a direct connection to a minicomputer or through modems to remote minicomputers. Access to information services is also provided.

Novell also announced the **Network Asynchronous Board**, designed to allow personal computers to run off-the-shelf communications programs such as Microsoft, Inc.'s Crosstalk or Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc.'s Smartcom II.

NACS costs \$1,095. The Network Asynchronous Board costs \$149. Both will be available in the third quarter, the

vendor said.

Novell, 122 E. 1700 South, Provo, Utah 84601.

Electronic mail

CC-Mail, an electronic-mail package designed for local-area networks (LAN), now offers **Profilink**, a gateway from IBM to IBM Professional Office Systems (Profis) users on mainframe computers. PCC Systems, Inc. has announced.

Profilink provides an automatic and transparent connection between any LAN running CC-Mail and any mainframe computer running Profis. The bidirectional link allows personal computer users and IBM VM mainframe users to exchange both text and file messages. Profilink automatically takes care of all connections and delivery and receipt of messages to and from Profis. Connections can also be programmed to the individual needs of the company.

Profilink costs \$995 per gateway. PCC Systems, Suite 201, 480 California Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. 94305.

Modems/Multiplexers

Develcon, Inc. has introduced the Model 7141 single-card integral statistical multiplexer for use with its Develnet Networking Data private branch exchange.

The Model 7141 is said to multiplex up to 48 channels over a single synchronous link. Channels can operate at speeds of up to 9.6K bit/sec. Link protocol is CCITT X.25 Level II.

The Model 7141 is priced at \$4,000. Develcon, Suite E, 6701 Sierra Court, Dublin, Calif. 94568.

Hayes Microcomputer, Inc.-compatible 2,400 bit/sec. internal modems for use with laptop computers have been announced by **Mezhberta Corp.**

Called the **Easytalk 2400** series, the modems include Crosstalk communications software. Compatible with the IBM Personal Computer AT command set, the modems feature automatic answer, dial disconnect, adjust to incoming data speed, full- or half-duplex operation over dial-up phone lines and U.S. and international compatibility.

The modems were designed for use with Toshiba, Inc.'s T1100 Plus, T3100, T1000 and T1200 computers. They will be available in September priced at \$599.

Mezhberta, Suite 2-102, 2681 Parleys Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109.

Diagnostic equipment

A device said to provide a full-definition picture of all 25 lines in an RS-232C data communication circuit has been introduced by **Dual Enterprises Corp.**

By means of 50 red and 50 green LEDs, the Model T-701 RS-232C Tester indicates the signal status of all the lines, mark, space and clock. The LEDs monitor all 25 lines on both the data communications equipment and data terminal equipment sides. In addition to switches to break any of the 25 lines, two switches are given to reverse lines two and three. Strapping posts are provided for cable reconfiguration, and gender connectors with extension cables are permanently attached to the unit.

The T-701 costs \$220. Dual Enterprises, 21 Maple St., Ceterach, N.Y. 11720.

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Micros are a rich vein for DBMS developers. By digging there, they hope to reach end users as well as programmers.

GOLD RUSH IN PC TERRITORY

BY RUSSELL LIPTON



MARK FISHER

Once, not so very long ago, there were little computers called micros. And MIS laughed at them because they were named after a fruit, and no one could do anything useful with them. Then along came Dbase II, and hundreds of thousands of people began using this product to produce data bases unlike any data base known to the keepers of the Big Machines. And data ran amok. When the giant, IBM, declared micros were really OK, everyone decided to make money by writing data base software, and products proliferated on the face of the installation. Even the servants of the Big Machines contributed PC-Roc and Oracle. However, all was not happiness because memory ran short, and connectivity was lacking. And over all of this, IBM wrote "C-H-A-O-S."

Now comes the promise of OS/2, MS OS/2, OS/2 Extended Edition, OS/2 Extended V.2 and more. And now venerable Dbase III Plus shall write and read SQL forever — even up to billions of records. The power users smile and look forward to change with anticipation.

But what about the average end user? Do they understand the issues involved? Do they need such great power? Do they know IBM and everyone else now battles for control of these "mainframes-on-a-desk" that, once upon a time, were fun?

Cordial but not personal

Micro data base management system products are poised for some major changes. This transformation is being pushed by the availability of more powerful processors (Intel Corp.'s 80386 and Motorola, Inc.'s 68020) and operating systems (notably IBM's OS/2) that may make it possible

for DBMSs to serve as the environmental hub of the software of the 1990s.

Whether this role enhancement takes place at all, and to what extent, depends mostly on how corporations resolve the always-delicate issues of freedom and control posed by the microcomputer. On one hand, companies benefit from the entrepreneurial drive and initiative of their employees. The wild-and-wooly world fostered by personal computer software has, on the whole, provided a healthy, creative spark to the often lumbering central computing organizations.

On the other hand, corporate information professionals are rightly charged with the care, maintenance and security of the corporation's lifeline — its information. This mission requires the establishment of scrupulous software standards and methodologies that brook little deviation.

Until now, the difficulties of connecting PCs to other machines and, even more important, of attempting to trade applications and data between machines has acted as a kind of natural barrier to real chaos. The user who knows how to move data has typically had a keen awareness of corporate data sensitivity.

In the not-too-distant future, however, architectures like Systems Application Architecture (SAA) from IBM will seamlessly link corporate users, and all users will send their data around

Lipton is a software consultant for James France Enterprises, Inc. in New York. He has written extensively on the subjects of DBMS and fourth-generation languages.

Gold rush

FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

the networks to interact — for good or ill.

No one denies that it is possible to make the microcomputer an extension of the total constellation of corporate machines. Is it desirable, however, to so drastically reshape "personal" computing? And is it possible to do so without a revolt from the users involved in it? Many people originally bought single-user personal computers, from their own discretionary budgets, to do personal work. Now, these machines are in danger of becoming just another node on the mainframe.

In fact, the challenge facing software developers — particularly the developers of DBMSs — is to retain or increase the personal feeling for the end user while maximizing the internal, carefully managed interface to the total corporate computing resource. This effort parallels those of system software companies like Microsoft Corp. to hide the exploding complexity of MS-DOS through presentation environments like Windows.

As Shaku Atre, president of Atre International Consultants, Inc. in Rye, N.Y., points out, "DBMS products are important and will become more so, but we have to acknowledge that, for the true end user, they are still far too difficult to use comfortably."

Trends in micro DBMS

There is no hope of stopping change, however. Micros will be tied to larger systems, and, because DBMSs offer the potential to arbitrate and monitor the passage of data between all types of machines, they will have to expand in the direction of that potential. In fact, a number of trends are already beginning to reshape micro DBMS:

- The nature of these products is shifting from simple flat-file managers to full-blown data base managers.
- The PC marketplace is rapidly becoming the focal point of all DBMS software efforts, and this concentration will probably continue for at least the next five years.
- OS/2 is exerting a tremendous influence on emerging DBMS products, as are the implications of networking and departmental-mainframe connectivity.
- A headlong rush toward SQL products is taking shape, which brings up issues concerning the relation of SQL to application development and fourth-generation languages.
- There are developments waiting in the wings that relate to ap-

plication generation, integration of expert systems and interfaces to compact disk read-only memory (CD-ROM) and allied technologies.

While all of the above refers to the IBM world, critical developments are also occurring within Apple Computer, Inc.'s family of products.

Apple's Macintosh continues to be the unheralded source of almost all PC inspiration in the development of user interfaces. The Macintosh II is the first ma-

MANY PEOPLE originally bought single-user personal computers, from their own discretionary budgets, to do personal work. Now, these machines are in danger of becoming just another node on the mainframe.

chine with the potential to bring Apple squarely into the offices of true-blue corporate sites to do heavy computing, especially with Apple Chief Executive Officer John Sculley beginning to make the right connectivity moves for his offering.

Bill Kirwin, program director for personal computing at the Gartner Group, Inc., is a strong booster of the Macintosh, although he specializes mainly in the IBM marketplace. "Basically," he says, "Apple is able to deliver today what will be available on OS/2 by 1990. The irony is that the IBM has largely copied a Mac clone, blessed Apple and then said that their own sales machine won't really be available for two years."

With the user interface to DBMS offerings growing in importance, we should expect to see both convergence and increased competition between the IBM and Apple architectures.

Pathway for users

There is still the question, though, that how much of all this will, or should, impact the typical user. In a marketplace that is choked with DBMS products ranging from simple flat-file managers to products that are down-sized but otherwise faithful reproductions of complex mainframe products, how is the user to proceed?

It is true that the risks for software consumers grow in direct correlation to the creative ferment taking place. Fortunately, while it has become increasingly difficult to segment product offerings, it is still rather easy to define differing classes of users. From there, we can begin to make sense of the types of DBMS products that are of potential value to these differing groups.

The first class of users — and, in fact, by far the smallest class — consists of professional

programmers and application developers. This segment lives in seventh heaven about upcoming DBMS trends. They want and require sophisticated products that provide industrial-strength data definition languages, flexibility in specifying data navigation patterns, procedural facilities for building turnkey applications and, not least, extensive tools for managing networking and security.

This class is, as a result, strongly attracted to the types of products discussed so far. As a matter of fact, many of those in it are already faithful customers of one or more of these companies: Ashton-Tate, Microsoft, Inc., Oracle Corp., Information Builders, Inc., Informix Software, Inc. and Relational Technology, Inc. Many other companies, such as Data Access Corp., with its product Dataflex, and Comsol, Inc. with Revelation, also directly target this class.

A much larger pool of customers consists of the class of computer-literate but nonprogramming users of microcomputer DBMSs. This group is often one of the targets of applications designed by the programmers listed above. Additionally, this class often builds its own applications, but these are for its own use or for rough-and-ready employment within small corporate departments.

The requirements of these applications for connection to other machines are minimal or nonexistent. Not surprisingly, this group of customers is easy bait for every developer in the industry.

The big boys are trying to attract this customer group with friendly reporting tools that can be used to access and manipulate data residing on departmental and mainframe machines. Vendors argue that their simpler application development facilities are usable by any literate end user. This argument is now, for the first time, truly credible, but it remains to be seen whether this type of customer can, or should, be captured by the high-end products.

After all, this user typically requires no less, but also no more, than the following from a microcomputer DBMS product: stable, simple flat-file management structures, maximum ease in defining and maintaining files, a transparent interface to spreadsheet products and visual query systems for retrieving data.

The good news is that there are literally dozens of slick, professionally done PC and Mac-

intosh products that deliver the requisite functionality and ease of use. The bad news is that there are so many that picking one can be perplexing. Fortunately, once it becomes clear that a given company can provide the needed features and reasonable price, the rest is largely a matter of taste.

Matching the competition

Two of the best-known PC products, with good reason, are Paradox from Ansa Software and dBase from Symantec Corp. Both are almost powerful enough to stand comparison with some of the products designed for programmers and provide true ease of use for managers and nonprogrammers.

Both products also emphasize the user interface. Paradox features similarity to Lotus Development Corp.'s 1-2-3 and provides Query-By-Example forms for retrieving data, and dBase emphasizes a natural-language module (the Intelligent Assistant) that, while a bit awkward, delivers genuine English-like capabilities. In addition, dBase provides an unusually powerful word processing module that gives a synergistic range of functions to the nonprogrammer.

Another product worth mentioning is Powerbase from Compuware Corp. Powerbase is a menu-driven flat-file manager with a simple, sensible and even elegant user interface that incorporates seemingly major modules like screen painters, func-

DBMS products are important and will become more so, but we have to acknowledge that, for the true end user, they are still far too difficult to use comfortably."

SHAKU ATRE

ATRE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

tions like data validation and indexing in nearly transparent application-building sequences.

It is arguable that the above products are not significantly easier than the big boys' products. "You could say that the Paradox interface is easier to learn than the Ashton-Tate database management language," says Adam Green, lecturer and writer on DBMS. "But Paradox is like Dbase in that you go back to the programming language to build complex applications, and the programming language is no easier."

The difficulty in defining, describing and designing data base is fairly constant because the conceptual problems of data base management are basically the same across all the products on the market. If there is a difference, it is in the degree of ease provided by the user and the programmer. For this reason, it is not so much that a product such as Paradox is

simpler or less robust than Dbase, but rather that it is somewhat easier to use. This demarcates the somewhat different market segment for which Paradox is targeted.

Large men's DBMS

Finally, we come to the largest class of users. This class needs to use computers but does not particularly enjoy doing so and wants to interact with them as little as possible. We can describe this group by saying, without the slightest condescension, that they want to manipulate data bases without being required to know how to define the word "data base."

While the IBM world has many products to offer this customer group, and companies like Ashton-Tate have recently abandoned Friday and the new Rapidfile, have sought to sign these users up, most in this group would rather fool around with the data management capabilities of 1-2-3 and Lotus's Symphony than move their hands to any dedicated filing product.

This has not been so true on the Macintosh, where a host of simple and genuinely useful products have appeared. One in particular, Filemaker Plus from Microsoft's Forthright Inc., is a superb, graphically oriented file manager suitable for use by beginners.

Fortunately, whatever the future may come to pass for users, be they programmers, power users or novices, one thing is quite certain: A software marketplace that has historically been driven by word processing and spreadsheet will soon be largely driven by DBMSs.

This means many of the advances promised by OS/2 on the IBM Personal System/2 class of machines and by Apple on the Macintosh will appear first in these products. It is some time that for vendors and users active in the field, the next five years will bring exciting new products to light while forcing obsolete versions into needed transformation. This is hardly bad news for the user.

It is no longer as easy to define DBMS products for microcomputers, but there is one generalization that can be safely made. Today's products are, for the first time, offering true DBMS capability.

Until this year, most so-called DBMS offerings were not "systems" at all but simple flat-file managers with a modicum of added features to provide flexibility and ease of use to beginners. There was, and is, nothing wrong with these products. It is some kinds of products. However, it has been misleading at best and

intentionally deceptive at worst for marketers to appropriate data base terminology with recognized meaning and lack it onto these offerings.

A DBMS is first and foremost provided to eliminate the costly reprogramming required when directly manipulating bytes, record links and indexes at the operating-system or operating-level.

By separating the data itself from the specification of the descriptions and operations ranging across that data, DBMS products enable users to consider their problem in terms of "customers" and "products" instead of "pointers" and "physical sequence." Microcomputer products have indeed provided this basic capability.

Unfortunately, the provision of this capability implies provision of other, far more sophisticated functionality, which has often not been present.

Rich data-definition languages are needed in order to describe and model the structures of the included data. Data manipulation languages give users the means to retrieve, update and otherwise query their data bases. Security modules provide fine control of access to the data base. Carefully designed menus must arbitrate the use of the DBMS to the external environment, which is typically a multiuser one. Finally, programability must be provided to enable applications to make use of the DBMS.

Many microcomputer products contribute shadows of most or all of the above functions. Few can be said to offer them in full-fledged form.

More than a toy?

The conclusion is not the one often drawn by mainframe users, namely, that microcomputer file products are toys of no serious interest. The fact is that most users, and this includes those used to mainframes by terminals, do not require and do not want to look at a true DBMS. They want and require simple, file-like management of their data with quick and flexible form-building and retrieval capability. The simpler PC products meet their needs.

On the other hand, these same end users do not realize or appreciate the enormous cost and complexity of building a friendly, simple interface to a necessarily sophisticated DBMS that must manage and protect data across diverse machines, operating systems and physical sites.

Fortunately, the PC's ubiquity means it must become the focal point for these complex system products, both to meet the demands of end users who expect ease of use and MIS professionals who expect transparent connectivity to networks and mainframes.

The traditional program-

mer's DBMS of the '70s is gradually being replaced by transparent user interfaces to the DBMS and through the DBMS to the underlying file and operating system.

With SQL as the underlying data base engine, it is probable that tomorrow's users will plug in and play with a host of data front ends, ranging from Dbase on one end to Buttonware, Inc.'s PC File, Borland International's Reflex, Q&A and even 1-2-3 on the other end. For the Macintosh, Omega 3 Plus from Blyth Software, Inc., Acus, Inc.'s Fourth Dimension and still an other Dbase version from Ashton-Tate will play the same role.

Global strategic market

Five years ago, mainframe and microcomputer DBMS software companies laughed when asked if they had plans to enter the microcomputer arena. Three years ago, when the IBM Personal Computer AT was introduced, these companies began secretly laying their PC plans, and a few, most notably Oracle with PC-Oracle and Information Builders' PC-Focus, acquired mainframe functionality into then \$12K-byte packages and sailed forth to do initial battle with the new Dbase III.

Today, with Intel 80386-based machines and the imminent move to larger memory systems, we can say with little exaggeration that every company developing a DBMS product at all is also developing one for microcomputers.

Today, we can go even further. The PC is now and will remain the preeminent machine around which all strategic DBMS development will take place during the next five years. This does not mean departmental and mainframe DBMS will become irrelevant. Actually, their function as connectivity nodes and sophisticated power managers of input coming from PCs will also become more important.

Increasingly, all users will interact and work with DBMS products through the vantage point of the PC, whether that computer is viewed as a stand-alone appliance running a shareware program like PC-File or as an intelligent workstation node running under a network like Relational Technology's Ingres/Star.

This new phenomenon can also be understood as the transformation of all computer users into PC users. From a technical standpoint, this might seem like backward logic, since it would be at least as true to say that PCs are going to disappear and be absorbed into the intelligent-terminal category. But what is really important is that the perception and the functions, features and feel that have marked PC software will now become universal.

This perception can be seen in the fact that menu-driven inter-

faces, universally available on PC products, are now being retrofitted into mainframe-style products coming to the PC. Lotus ring menus are being adopted by Oracle's Professional Oracle, Informix's Informix-SQL and Relational Technology's PC-Ingres, to name a few. Smart, interactive Help systems and on-line tutorials, creative use of color and drastically rewritten documentation are another beneficial result of this phenomenon.

More important, downsized mainframe DBMS software is increasingly providing prompt-driven application development tools, access pointing utilities and other aids that permit the experienced user to prototype a working application without major hassle or expense. PC-Focus, for example, now provides completely prompt-driven tools for reporting, file definition, maintenance of procedures and even interactive construction of windows for user applications.

Of course, there is a dirty little secret behind these new developments: priorities. The complexity level of serious microcomputer DBMS products is rising so fast that user-friendly interfaces and tools are not merely desirable as a design goal but absolutely required in order to attract customers.

It is as true, by the way, for mature, traditional microcomputer DBMS products as for the lumbering upstarts entering the market from the mainframe side. Dbase III Plus has become a highly complex and powerful program management package attached to a flat file manager. This, in turn, drives a host of other third-party products aiming to simplify Dbase and make it more usable by novice and intermediate practitioners. Microcin's Rbase System V boasts, not without reason, of its Application Express tools, which assist users in creation of applications. Still, this facility also serves to veil Rbase's complex programming functionality.

The bottom line is that there is a tremendous collision taking place over the microcomputer marketplace. This collision is generated, on the one hand, by the efforts of former mainframe and traditional microcomputer developers to appeal to the sophisticated programmer or end user who wants the structure in programmability while offering so-called "beginner" aids.

On the other hand, all developers, even those that provide simplified file managers, want to constantly expand the usefulness of their products by adding features and functionality. In other words, the not-so-surprising reality is that every software developer would like every user to be a customer.

While this collision highlights the challenges facing mainframe vendors that would like to enter

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Integrated approach for developers

BY REBEKAH WOLMAN

A health and safety professional at a manufacturing plant doesn't need to be Sherlock Holmes to pinpoint a "jump in upper torso and shoulder burns at Workstation 10 in the body shop" — at least not with the help of Humantech's Incident Analysis and Trend Identification System (HIATIS).

Originally designed for General Motors Corp. and now used at a variety of plants, HIATIS, a software system for IBM Personal Computer ATs and compatibles, uses a series of data bases to track medical, maintenance, personnel and operational costs. This information is sent through a statistical program that formats and generates reports.

HIATIS was developed by Humantech, a Toronto-based industrial engineering firm, using Software Products International's Open Access II, an integrated package with a sophisticated data base management system capable of being used for application development.

HIATIS is the first of three management tools Humantech has developed with Open Access II. Perform, developed for Westinghouse Electric Corp. is a financial analysis program for computing various resource allocation methods for facility and building projects. Facilities Analysis Strategic Planning and Tracking, still in development, will store resource allocation histories, perform historical analyses of operating, staffing, facilities and equipment costs and then perform five-year projections based on that information.

Brain power

All of these packages reflect Humantech's conviction that "data means nothing until you process it in your own head," says Ted Stout, Humantech's director of operations and one of its principals. "The client has to have full ownership of the process," he explains, adding that it only happens if "you develop a program that you can get the majority of people to use."

That is where Open Access II comes in. "We don't look at it as an integrated package but as an applications tool for customizing software to client applications," Stout says. "We can't be turned on by the latest thing, by the nicest package. We have to look practically at the software — how it's going to be supported and how it's going to work for our clients."

Humantech is a five-lane writer based in Boston.

Stout gives a nod to the tool's powerful on-screen menu capabilities, but with Humantech's expertise in ergonomics, he says, it has done a lot of user-interface design and designs its own menus. It has also overcome Open Access II's "one-slight problem" — a hard-to-follow menu — by writing its own.

"We like Open Access because it has a statistical package in it," Stout says. "And in the spreadsheet, the capabilities of the attributes and the fields reflect a tremendous amount of flexibility. Our programmers were originally opposed to getting involved with an applications program, but they've ended up being quite impressed with Open Access as a tool."

Forming flexibility

All these features are attractive from a development point of view, but the most attractive feature — formatting flexibility — is what clients experience most directly. Open Access gives us great latitude in how to format finished data," Stout says. "And we really like the fact that we can take data from the data base, throw it into the spreadsheet, calculate it, format it and print it out — all with one command."

The data base itself has a similar capability, which makes it especially well suited to Humantech's needs. The original version of HIATIS was developed for a combination of data base, statistical analysis and word processing software. "We wrote batch files for producing reports," Stout says, "but every time you wanted a report, you had to go into the word processing software to reformat. People said they have had to do that, so there was automatically a barrier to the use of the thing. With Open Access, we can get around those barriers."

Along with capitalizing on the formatting flexibility of Open Access II, Humantech's developers have the whole process. "We've designed a Turbo Pascal shell around the software to help people get into it," Stout explains. "We've included lots of prompting, and we've designed a sort of on-line manual that supports the whole process."

With its three Open Access-based systems, Humantech indicates it is trying to avoid situations in which, according to Stout, "people overuse tools to the degree where they're not productive anymore." ■

Gold rush

FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

the microcomputer marketplace, those facing microcomputer developers are probably even more severe in the long run.

It is one thing to downsize a heavy-duty product that handles large-machine operating systems and networking requirements to a far simpler PC operating architecture. It is quite another to stretch the architecture of a PC product upward into the regions of departmental and mainframe machines.

Experience suggests that companies such as Ashton-Tate and Microrim might do well to form strategic partnerships with corporations that have had long experience in those areas. Alan Simpson, an author and consultant who specializes in DBMS, says he feels Ashton-Tate "will probably lose its status as a heavy hitter over the next few years unless major changes are made."

"In a sense," he continues, "considering the changes under way, they are now back at square one."

Microsoft started on this road by purchasing rights from Sybase, Inc. to the technology pioneered in the Unix sphere. Lotus, as well, is now in partnership with Gupta Technologies, Inc., a company run by people who assisted in the development of the original Oracle product.

Companies like Oracle and Relational Technology have, on the other hand, an edge in connectivity that will become very important in the near future. Attraps says he is convinced that "these companies have a big advantage, because their microcomputer customers already have very confidence that they can handle the emerging connectivity standards for microcomputers."

On the other hand, she notes wryly, "Ten years ago, the mainframe companies vowed to put the microcomputer vendors out of business, and now the microcomputer vendors are promising to put microcomputer vendors out of business. It won't happen."

The OS/2 invasion

If Paul Rievere had been asked to announce the coming of OS/2, he could have ridden to California and back before its arrival. Still, it is coming, and it is likely to have a divisive impact on both the development and delivery of microcomputer DBMS products.

OS/2 will have this effect because many users will wait until an application exists that demands the use of the upgrade to it. This means DBMS developers will need to decide whether to target their existing users with new functionality (under Microsoft's MS-DOS 3.X or MS-DOS running as a task under Unix) or entice these users to new packages on OS/2. Unquestionably, OS/2 on 386 machines will ultimately generate applications of tremendous power and flexibility that do attract users but, in the short run, say until 1990, these two different DBMS markets will coexist in varying degrees of cooperation and confrontation.

The two key elements of OS/2 for DBMS developers are the Presentation Manager and the coming IBM provision of an SQL engine to OS/2 Extended Edition. The Presentation Manager will force many developers into a terrible dilemma: Do they redesign and rewrite enormous sections of their code in order

to gain the benefits of a common, standardized graphical interface or do they retain their unique user interfaces and risk becoming isolated?

Dave Feldstein, vice-president of Information Builders, has presided over the development of an increasingly slick front end to PC-Focus and feels the Presentation Manager has yet to demonstrate its right to become the sole model for user interfaces. "We'll support Windows, of course," Feldstein says, "but we are working toward a world that includes image, CD-ROM and artificial intelligence applications; a world that, by the early 1990s, will require multiple interface models."

Of course, whether Microsoft's Windows is a good interface is another ques-

tion altogether. As with the Mac, standardization is shortly to become a fact of life, and the wise will adjust accordingly.

Presentation Manager-based applications with their easy-to-use graphical interface will gain a strong differentiating point in the early part of the OS/2 era. This may even provide the first argument for users to come along to the entirely new product. The real question for developers ought to be: Do I write my product using Windows as the primary interface, or should I provide other interfaces under a Presentation Manager front end?

IBM's provision of an SQL-based engine to OS/2 poses an even thornier question, particularly since "SQL" has become the magic word whose repeated utterance is supposed to propel everyone

to success in the next 10 years.

"Data base facilities are now becoming closely integrated with the operating system itself," comments the Gartner Group's Kirwin. "This argues that vendors who are not 100% compatible with these facilities could push their users not only into transparency problems but into serious performance bottlenecks."

Of course, IBM's own motives are understandable, even exemplary. IBM, remember, launched the relational research that became SQL — one of the few times that the company has led the technological band. It should hardly be surprising that IBM is particularly jealous to control the course of its own technology.

As Attraps comments, "SQL and DB2 are their own horse, and everything is going

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Attend this tutorial to examine the suitability of CD-ROM as a replacement for paper and microfilm (disc methods of publishing catalogs, parts lists, service and software manuals, directories and databases of all sorts). Attendees will discuss questions of economics, frequency of updating, transmission, security, access, searching and equipment/newer implementation. The session will also compare in-house production versus outside consultants and implementers. For: MIS, records management, field support and training professionals.

1:30-4:30 pm

T-5 CD-ROM Technology: Software

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sions will include problems of off-CD-ROM use of data and unauthorized reproduction. For: Professionals interested in the effect of software on the flow of information from disc to application.

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T-7 MIS Applications for CD-ROM and Optical Memory

This session examines where CD-ROM fits in the MIS chain. You will become familiar with CD-ROM's suitability for different types of databases, including financial and other numerical bases, with attention to record length, speed, frequency of access, update scheduling, security/irreversibility and backup requirements. Discussions will also include networking of drives, personal computers and other workstations/mainframes. For: MIS, records management, database management professionals.

T-8 Using CD-ROM in Expert Systems

The massive storage potential in CD-ROM, along with its low cost and reliability, make possible advanced expert or artificial intelligence applications ranging from emergency medicine to pre-sales retail. This session will introduce aspects of the applications and the problems providers face with CD-ROM equipment in public or severe environments. For: Professionals who work with intelligent, educational, or decision support systems and who plan to use CD-ROM technologies.

toride them."

With IBM's DB2 running on mainframes and SQL/DS running almost everywhere else, IBM must provide a compatible SQL component with OS/2 in order to deliver the application portability and transparency that has been promised by SAA. If IBM can deliver a top-notch SQL engine with OS/2, a lot of the development work now being carried on may become moot.

To be sure, many people have become rich betting against IBM's developing a truly superior software product, and the same may happen this time. A very few companies—including Oracle, Relational Technology, Gupta Technologies and Informix—may be able to sell customers on "their" SQL instead of "IBM's" SQL.

DESPITE ITS proponents, SQL is not particularly well-suited as a language for end users. It is line—rather than form—driven, has minimal on-board facilities for application building and still consumes a high degree of computational resource.

"Companies like Informix are well positioned here," author Simpson says, "since they can easily build things around their existing SQL engine."

However, most companies would probably be wise to take the data base engine for granted and provide the rest of the DBMS and application environment for reading and writing to SQL. After all,

it is questionable as to whether SQL is rightly positioned as an end-user product anyway. IBM is probably positioning it just right as a set of services running under and in tight coupling with OS/2.

Kurvin says if he were managing strategy for a company like Oracle, "I'd be compliant with IBM, without question. But," he adds, "Oracle Network Station

works very nicely and can flexibly provide mid-frame and mainframe connectivity. More important, Oracle can add value in areas where IBM won't by providing quality connectivity to the Digital Equipment Corp. VAX and other vendors." Adding value is, as always, the real key—not only to survival but also to differentiation.

In any case, SQL is not quite as standard as many people are saying. It resembles the C language in this regard. It features a stable kernel and a high degree of portability. Subtle and important differences abound, however, and these could prove particularly damaging to products competing directly against IBM's SQL, which will, as always, be the de facto standard.

The SQL engine

SQL emerged from the labs of IBM in the late 1970s as the successor to System R and quickly established itself as the emerging standard for relational data base products. Until recently, however, SQL found its home in the mainframe and departmental computing world and especially with IBM's DB2 and SQL/DS systems. Even there, the decade that has already been required to launch relational products should be a tip-off that something more than conservatism has blocked the revolution.

Even its name, Atré says, suggests problems. "I'm still asking someone to tell me why it is called SQL," she says. "It's not structured, it doesn't provide a complete query package, and it certainly isn't an application language."

So there have been very good reasons for the long delay in SQL's adoption. Despite its proponents, SQL is not particularly well-suited as a language for end users. It is line—rather than form—driven, has minimal on-board facilities for application building and still consumes a high degree of computational resource.

Of course, the latter constraint is disappearing, highlighting SQL's prime design strength: It is well-suited to serve as a data base engine surrounded by application building environments. It is no accident that SQL is coming into its own on microcomputers at the same time that these machines are being used as nodes in local-area networks and as intelligent terminals interacting with the mainframe.

None of the above is meant to imply that SQL is a minor or passing phase. Provision of SQL services will become a given throughout the PC universe. At the very least, this means DBMS products will provide a record need to "At the very least, the user will need to know any SQL, since the product will assume responsibility for parsing SQL into the custom product interface."

According to Atré, "SQL will serve as the kernel around which many other facilities will be developed." At the same time, the user will employ SQL directly in a DBMS product that combines the SQL data base engine with access to application development facilities.

It is too bad that the SQL forum is obscuring other models for structuring and retrieving data. While the relational model does indeed simplify data management and design for programmers, hierarchical and networked data models are more appropriate for many applications.

Relational data bases, especially with their natural and elegant links to AI and logic programming, will rightfully take

Continued on next page

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(7/2)

PRODUCT FACE-OFF

Acus, Blyth cut to the core of Macintosh DBMS capability



While there are many superb file managers for Apple Computer, Inc.'s Macintosh, few serious data base management systems have appeared for the machine. This situation, however, is about to change.

Ashtote-Tate is finally readying its notoriously delayed version of Dbase for the Mac, but it may be a case of too little too late. Rumors of bugginess and design trade-offs aside, the timing of Dbase's release is unfortunate because it has been superseded by the release of another blockbuster product — Fourth Dimension from Acus, Inc.

Fourth Dimension now joins Blyth Software, Inc.'s Omnis 3 Plus in the heavyweight DBMS division for the Macintosh. Whether or not you use the Macintosh, these two products are worth studying because they will both exert, for different reasons, a significant impact on personal computer products during the next two years.

Omnis 3 Plus is a thoroughly debugged, high-performance product that has been available on the Mac for more than two years. The designers behind it have been writing data base software for several years. Omnis 3 Plus is available in single- and multiuser versions.

The flat file is the basic construct within Omnis 3 Plus, but direct support is provided for connecting each file to as many as 11 other files in order to fluently process hierarchical and networked data designs. Pointer management between connected files is handled automatically within the DBMS.

Beginning users can build simple applications by pointing and clicking from Macintosh menus and following the control instructions set by on-screen buttons and prompts.

Omnis 3 Plus makes much of the Macintosh interface available in the application builder. While the supplied programming language includes a fairly rich range of control constructs and functions, the product intentionally favors a rather spare approach to application creation. Users iteratively define sequences by choosing combinations of available commands from pop-up menus. Sequences are then assigned either to on-screen mouse buttons or to on-keyboard pull-down menus that behave identically to regular Macintosh menus.

Control Flow is permitted within sequences, such as if-else

or repeat-until. Sequences can be nested, and external sequencing can be called from an executing sequence, so it is certainly possible to create turnkey applications with a real Macintosh look. At the same time, nonprogrammers can apply a Lotus Development Corp. 1-2-3 macro programming style to their work without much concern about technical details.

The impact of Omnis 3 Plus is more likely to appear on the PC than the Mac, however. A look-alike, window-like version is being readied for imminent release under Microsoft Corp.'s Windows. Omnis 3 Plus will thus become one of the first DBMS products

where files and layouts are defined; the user environment, where procedures and tasks are executed and where noncustomized applications can be run; and the custom environment, which can be fine-tuned by application developers in present a thoroughly individual appearance and feel.

The most complex of these environments is the design environment, which includes five editors for designing file structure, creating input, output and dialogue layouts, writing procedures; creating custom menus; and defining passwords.

Flat-file approach

Like Omnis 3 Plus, Fourth Dimension favors a flat-file approach to data management. This is supplemented by optional relational links between files and the capability of defining hierarchical structures through the use of subfiles tied to a subfile field within the containing file.

Fourth Dimension shines in the window-oriented graphical support that is provided. Color support for the Macintosh II is already available. But Fourth Dimension is unbeatable in the nearly total support it provides the programmer.

Vast portions of the Macintosh toolbox are accessible, and a host of standardized data base subroutines for functions such as adding or deleting records are already available. It is easy to add user-defined subroutines in the total library and nearly as easy to incorporate external functions coded in traditional programming languages. Almost anything that can be done in Pascal or C can be done in Fourth Dimension, with the added benefit that the user is provided with a graphical DBMS environment within which to work.

Although undeniably complex, Fourth Dimension, like Omnis 3 Plus, allows simple applications to be created without forcing beginners into the programming complexities.

Like Microsoft's Excel, which caused power users of PC spreadsheets to consider the Mac for the first time, Fourth Dimension will trigger reexamination of the Macintosh as a vehicle for serious data base work. PC developers who are still agonizing over their own plans for fourth-generation languages or for building next-generation interfaces with Windows should study Fourth Dimension carefully. If they're lucky, it won't be ported to the PC.

RUSSELL LIPTON

Gold rush

FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

the lion's share of the DBMS market, but they ought not, and indeed will not, ultimately eclipse nonrelational offerings.

Dispelling myth of SQL

Most serious users of SQL is the myth that it is an end-user application vehicle. In fact, when users buy an SQL product, they are actually buying into a particular implementation of a fourth-generation language environment. Every SQL vendor offers, usually a specifically, a fourth-generation language facility to compensate for SQL's weaknesses in that area. In a sense, the SQL position, especially as time goes by, will be the least important part of these products.

Cathy Barley, information center manager for Best Product Co., a nationwide retailer, speaks for many when she says, "If we find SQL to be truly user-friendly, we will move toward it. Right now, we have a large staff, with good Dbase skills and lots of stand-alone applications with adequate performance and features."

This suggests that vendors providing a top-notch interface for applications — so long as they can read and write SQL — will continue to dominate and prevail in the microcomputer DBMS marketplace. From sheer inertia of the customer base alone, this could yet save Acus-Tate and Blyth from obsolescence. Likewise, if Lotus or Microsoft can translate their experience with their own interfaces into the DBMS arena, their customers may laugh happily.

It should not be forgotten that many serious microcomputer users have put in a lot of productive hours with these products and companies and have developed strong loyalties.

Patrick Rooney, manager of information systems for the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y., has painstakingly developed an entire accounting system with Dbase and is not going to discard it quickly. "Dbase III Plus is very powerful and, we think, easy to use," Rooney says. "I'm currently looking at other products, but we are quite satisfied with the results we've already obtained."

Thus, this provides a fresh opportunity for mainframe vendors that have long specialized in that arena. Information Builders, which, for the first time, is selling Focus as an application environment for DB2 without including the Focus data base, is a prime example. Informix recently provided a full-blown fourth-generation language — Informix-4GL — to its customers to complement its otherwise stand-alone SQL product.

A large number of interesting technologies are already appear-

ing in leading-edge products, and it is a safe bet that at least some of these will be mainstream products within five years.

The most significant trend will be the tight coupling of expert system products to DBMS products. Note that while expert system products are already old news, the coupling we speak of will be new news as Lotus Corp., for instance, is dedicated to providing compilers and tools for Prolog programming but has already released a PrologSQL tool kit that enables programmers to blend relational DBMS within logic programming.

The Japanese Fifth Generation Project has long envisioned a merger of logic programming with relational data bases. Ultimately, this means data bases will provide functionality that enables users to handle additional data types, such as dates, frames and procedures, alongside traditional data types.

Expert system trends also imply that new methods of querying data bases will be developed around AI technology. Q&A's natural language capability, while a fairly revolutionary one, nonetheless furnishes an early example of this trend. Object-oriented programming is already giving birth in design for object-oriented data bases, an effort that Ingier's designers are pursuing at feverish speed. This kind of work shows some promise of providing the next-step technology to substantially extend or even replace relational data base technology within a decade.

Enter CD-ROM

Another trend centers on CD-ROM technology. Assuming CD-ROM will penetrate the industry — a safe, though by no means certain, assumption — DBMS vendors will find themselves challenged by the need to provide qualitatively more sophisticated navigation facilities through multimedia data bases measured in the hundreds of megabytes. Text handling has never been a strong point for DBMS to begin with, and it will be drastically complicated by the merging of text with image and audio in CD-ROM.

The still primitive navigation tools of today's emerging hyper-text products (for example, Guide from Owl International, which handles IBM PC and Macintosh) are candidates for transformation and absorption into DBMS products. While Guide is not a data base product today, its design trajectory should carry it into that realm. Guide's hyper-text is being used in a critically highly interactive documentation and textual retrieval applications.

Application generation will also see tremendous leaps forward in the next five years. In author Simpson's view, "Trend like SQL are out as important,

In the data base language contest, SQL places first on popular vote

BY RICHARD FINKELSTEIN

The importance of Structured Query Language (SQL) lies not in its innate power and simplicity of construction but in its emergence as the standard language for data base management.

In February, the American National Standards Institute released its specifications for a standard SQL. In March, IBM officially put its stamp on SQL by declaring it the data base language for its Systems Application Architecture (SAA).

Other languages have competed with SQL for the position of standard data base language. One is Relational Technology, Inc.'s Quel. Many industry experts feel Quel is the better

acts are available on micro and minicomputer platforms.

Since each vendor has its own application development tool, set, SQL does not ensure total portability of applications. It does, however, provide a start in that direction. Most vendors are supporting IBM's version of SQL and are trying to mimic its language precompilers and program error handling routines.

Even with standard precompilers, it would also be useful to have standardized nonprocedural application development tools and end-user interfaces. IBM has already announced that its Cross-System Product (CSP) and Query-Management Facility

data base products such as spreadsheets and graphics packages. Lotus Development Corp. has announced a strategic relationship with IBM that will link 1-2-3/M to DB2 on mainframes. Lotus has also announced data base-oriented packages based on SQL on the micro that will probably be similarly linked to 1-2-3.

Signs of diversification

SQL is meant to be used by both end users and DP professionals. Since end users and programmers will be speaking the same language, there will be less confusion and these two groups can communicate with one another. And the fact that SQL can be used interactively, as well as within application programs, means that an organization only needs to train their end-user and DP personnel in one language.

SQL also supports the growing demand to link data bases within and between local-area networks (LAN), wide-area networks and micros, minis and mainframes. Gupta Technologies, Inc. currently provides an Advanced Program-to-Program Communications gateway between its data base server, SQLbase and DB2 using CICS. Since SQLbase is based on the requestor/server data base model, users can transparently access multiple servers on a LAN or mainframe system such as DB2, Ingres and Oracle also provide SQL-based distributed data base query capabilities.

Although IBM's SQL data base server for OS/2 Extended Edition could be two or more years away, this should not impede the development process, since SQL vendors will build bridges from their DBMS and DB2 servers to IBM's via SQL gateways. This capability will allow an organization to begin planning and implementing LAN data base systems without cutting itself off from future product developments or exposing itself to excessive conversion costs.

All told, the industry is currently spending millions of dollars on SQL and related product research and development, which ensures the language's permanence. Although the total effect of SQL on the micro world is still unclear, IBM and Ashton-Tate have announced micro DBMSs, and Lotus and Microsoft have definite intentions in this field. Oracle and Informix, both appeared on a recent *Business Week* list of fastest growing corporations, and every SQL vendor is experiencing unprecedented growth. ■

Proof of productivity is found in the quality of the decisions made

BY CHANNING PRESTON

Too much emphasis is being placed on data base management systems' efficiency. Performance issues merely scratch the surface of potentially data base use. A more difficult issue to address is whether these data bases are used productively.

Productivity can be examined from several points of view. Primarily, users hear of the vast increase in programmer productivity, as well as better use of machine resources through operational ease of use and improved performance.

However, from a business perspective, data base productivity is measured by decision support, whether data bases are being used to solve business problems or make better business decisions.

In organizations using data bases, there are three types of users: the active, the passive and the deferred user. Each type has recognizable characteristics, and each uses a data base in a different way.

• The active user is typically at the line level and uses the data base in the most traditional fashion, in support of transaction processing.

• The passive user has little actual contact with the data base but uses the information accessible through it to make day-to-day decisions.

Preston is data base administrator for Advanced Systems, Inc., a company specializing in training products and services, in Arlington Heights, Ill.

• The deferred user is the most difficult to recognize and can be characterized as a "corporate guerrilla," using the data base to maintain his corporate position through strategic thinking.

It is the deferred user who stretches the limits of data base capacity by using the information provided by the other two user types. As business issues arise that cannot be answered easily, it is the deferred user who will seek out new sources of information or use existing information in new ways.

This process can be termed the "pressures and vents" phenomenon: As pressure for new information builds, new routes, or vents, for obtaining that information will be found. In a well-controlled data base environment, these vents will result in a more robust environment from which to draw new information to perform even more sophisticated simulations and answer harder business questions.

How does the deferred user use data base systems to gain maximum productivity from the information they can provide?

As business decisions are formulated, he will use the data base to model all aspects of the decision, gathering as much information as possible. Then, the decision-making process can be simulated and, most important, evaluated.

Here is where data base productivity really lies. If decisions

Continued on page S10

ALL TOLD, the industry is currently spending millions of dollars on SQL and related product research and development, which ensures the language's permanence. Although the total effect of SQL on the micro world is still unclear, it can no longer be disputed that it will be the standard.

product, but SQL has, nonetheless, emerged as the victor because of strong industry support.

SQL's primary attraction is the promise of standardization, which means substantial economic benefits for users. These benefits are derived from increased portability of applications, reduced training costs, better communication between data processing and end-user personnel, increased connectivity of information and greater longevity of applications.

Edging toward portability SQL is technically a data sublanguage. It can be used interactively by end users or embedded in an application development system. While SQL can be used within procedural languages such as Cobol and PL/I, most vendors provide nonprocedural application development tools that utilize the full power of SQL. Oracle Corp. provides SQL Forms, while Relational Technology includes Application-By-Forms within Ingres. Informix Software, Inc. offers Informix-4GL. Sybase from Sybase, Inc. and XDB from Software Systems Technology, Inc. both include advanced, nonprocedural application generators with embedded SQL. All of these prod-

(QMF) will be part of SAA. CSP is IBM's application generator that can be used to develop DB2 applications.

QMF is IBM's end-user interface that allows users to manipulate SQL data bases using SQL commands or Query-By-Example forms. A runtime version of CSP is currently available on the IBM Personal Computer, and IBM has indicated its new operating system, OS/2 Extended Edition, will include a QMF-like front end.

Similarly, Oracle has announced a QMF-like front end, which it calls QMQL. IBM will also introduce a nonprocedural application development tool with OS/2 Extended Edition, which may be copied by other vendors. Other vendors will compete with IBM in the applications development arena. Oracle, Relational Technology, Sybase and Informix are likely to introduce interfaces for their tool sets to DB2 and SQL/DS. Applied Data Research, Inc. recently purchased a license to XDB and will undoubtedly make use of XDB's form-generation system on future products.

All of these vendors offer nonprocedural application development products that are undoubtedly more productive than their mainframe counterparts, and as these products are moved to the mainframe, we should see increased applications portability.

SQL is also being used in non-

Finkelstein is vice-president, Midwest region, of the Cold and Data Consulting Group. He also publishes "SQL Review," a quarterly newsletter.

Database Design/Conversion

Moving to a new DBMS? Planning data migration? Wondering if your database is "normalized"? If so, talk to us, the originator of the **Entity-Relationship (ER)** approach - the most widely implemented in database design.

Database Design Tools

ER Designer - Drives Entity Relationship Design (ERD) from Relational to Entity Relationship (ERD) and vice versa. Also available: ER Converter (ERD to Relational), ER Analyzer (ERD to Relational), ER Designer (ERD to Relational).

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Since then, literally hundreds of database programs have tried to outdo us. But dBASE still is the category.

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Let's start with power. So far, nobody has even come close to the versatility of the dBASE programming language. Or found a way to let non-programmers create more sophisticated programs.

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To begin with, we have over 1.5 million users. That clearly makes us the industry standard. When you develop an application with dBASE III PLUS, a lot of people in your company will be able to use it.

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Then there's our LAN Pack, which gives you a simple, cost-effective way to share the power of dBASE III PLUS with users

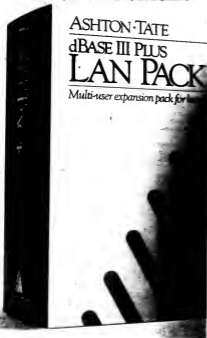
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So if you're looking at data-base programs, there are really only two choices. You can buy a program that's still trying to catch up with dBASE III PLUS. Or one that is dBASE III PLUS.

For more information or the name of the dealer nearest you, call (800) 437-4329, Ext. 2822.*

*In Colorado call (303) 798-4300. Extension 2822. Trademark/Service: dBASE, dBASE III PLUS. Ashton-Tate/Software: Tally Corporation. © 1987 Ashton-Tate Corporation. All rights reserved.

 ASHTON-TATE

dBASE III PLUS

the data management standard



ultimately, as the continued development of fourth-generation language products. Tools that reduce or eliminate the need for coding will have a much greater impact on the market."

Again, the Macintosh is leading the way in this area, both with data base products like Fourth Dimension and Omnis 3 Plus and with special programming tools like Masstay's Visual

Interactive Programming (VIP).

VIP is particularly revolutionary, since it enables users to construct error-limited programs by picking and choosing from graphical objects that are automatically combined by VIP to produce executable programs.

The problem with the Macintosh has never been lack of innovation but rather lack of clout in the corporate office. The desk-

top publishing boom changed this to some degree, but Gartner's Kirwin says he believes the new generation of Macintoshes will open more doors.

"Without question," he says, "the Macintosh is now going to make very significant inroads into the corporate market. We predict that Apple will appear on many more corporate-supported lists over the next 12 months."

By synthesizing the above trends, it is not too difficult to arrive at a highly probable scenario for 1992. OS/2 and SQL will have long since stabilized as an operating system and data base engine platform.

Around this platform, a host of vendors will have constructed super-powerful DBMS systems mediated by a Presentation Manager or Macintosh interface

that enables users to variously pick and choose from on-screen objects or descend into fourth-generation languages to construct applications that access the entire PC machine.

Meanwhile, users will be poised for full appropriation of developments that will take us to 1997. These developments will incorporate hyper-data bases in CD-ROM that merge textual and graphical data structures using an extended relational model that is mediated by "expert assistants."

These software agents will automatically optimize performance as well as consult with the user to recommend query approaches to data based on observed user behavior.

Just as SQL will have become a largely invisible system data base engine, the Presentation Manager will probably become a very high-level toolbox from which multiple, customized user interfaces will be developed to handle an ever-expanding set of customer requirements. ■

Acts as an ASCII printer for PC applications

Emulates IBM 3270 printer for Mainframe applications

GIVE YOUR ASCII PRINTER A SPLIT PERSONALITY.

Meet the **Infourmer** from 4G Data Systems. It's a printer adapter with two important character traits. One, it attaches directly to IBM PCs for ASCII printer applications; and two, it emulates the IBM 3270 printer for mainframe applications.



Just think of the possibilities. Now you can access your company's IBM host, preview and work with the data on your desktop PC, and get your printout on any popular, low cost ASCII printer at any remote location. Conversely, you can network the IBM 3270 system without an expensive IBM 3270 printer. Or to put it simply, you can now integrate the same ASCII printer for both PC and IBM or ASCII host applications.

The big advantage of the Infourmer is that it makes more of your ASCII printer capability. Much more. You get more type fonts, faster print rates, higher qual-

ity, and quieter operation. And no more waiting for printouts from the basement computer room. You get your hard copy where and when you need it. All for about one fourth of what it costs for an IBM printer.

As specialists in micro-to-mainframe link communications, the Infourmer is precisely the kind of product you would expect from 4G Data Systems. It's our printer adapter with the split personality that brings it all together for you. For more information, call us toll-free 1-800-367-4539. In New York, call 1-800-223-4539.



4G DATA SYSTEMS inc

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Productivity

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can be modeled and evaluated, the result should be better decisions, not just more of them. If this modeling can occur before the decision is made, catastrophes should be avoidable.

This is the optimum in decision modeling. Even if complete information is not available for use in the simulation, data bases can be used to gather information for after-the-fact evaluation of decision results. In this way, information bases can be built that can eventually be used in the simulation process.

A classic example of decision simulation can be found in product development. By gathering information about a product and about its market, the potential response can be estimated and a decision made as to whether the product should be developed.

Of course, the information accuracy and the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the simulation must be factored into the model or the simulation may not approach reality. When the results of early decision simulations are applied, this process can be refined to increase the accuracy of the simulation, making the simulation a cyclical, dynamic process.

So there are two factors to the decision-modeling process — having the information available to build a model and simulate business decisions and gathering the indicators to evaluate that decision, which will facilitate future simulations. Organizations that use data bases in this fashion exhibit a much higher degree of sophistication than those that use data bases simply to store and access data. ■

Microcomputer and small-system DBMS

COMPANY	PRODUCT	OPERATING SYSTEMS SUPPORTED	HARDWARE SUPPORTED	MINIMUM MEMORY REQUIRED (IN KBYTES)	NUMBER AND KIND OF DISKS REQUIRED	MULTIUSER CAPABILITY	SUPPORTS LAN USAGE	MENU DRIVEN	QUERY LANGUAGE INCLUDED	PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES SUPPORTED	FILE DATA TRANSFER WITH OTHER SOFTWARE	MAXIMUM FIELD SIZE (IN CHARACTERS)	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FIELDS PER RECORD	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECORDS PER FILE	SECURITY PROVISIONS	PRICE
Achris, Inc. (408) 253-4444	Fourth Dimension	Macintosh operating system	Macintosh	1M	2 800K floppy, hard drive recommended	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	Any ASCII file	32,767	512	18 million	Password protection	\$800 (per copy)
Advanced Data Institute of America, Inc. (918) 381-4334	Aladin	MS-DOS, Apple DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles, Apple II series	192K (IBM version), 64K (Apple version)	2 floppies or 1 hard disk	No	No	Yes	Yes	Pascal	Any ASCII file	32	512	65,535	Password protection, user access security	\$795 (IBM version), \$395 (Apple version) (per copy)
Advanced Microcomputations (415) 346-0880	Elastic	Basic	IP 8000 or Vectra PC	1M	1 double-sided floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Optional	Basic	Proprietary	32,000	32,000	Limited by disk space only	Phone-printed security module	\$1,495 (first copy)
Aris, Inc. (301) 434-3033	Marcon	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	640K	1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII file	Limited by disk space only	80 recommended	Limited by disk space only	Field security, function-level security, password protection	\$695 (per copy)
Alpha Software Corp. (817) 339-3954	AlphaTime	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles	320K	8 floppies	No	No	Yes	No	None	Any ASCII, DIF, Syb file	1,000	128	65,536	None	\$390 (per copy)
American Planning Corp. (703) 751-9574	Scan	MS-DOS, PC-DOS, Zenix 3, CP/M 4.4	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, hardware compatible with Intel 8088, 8086, 80286, 80386 machines	320K	2 floppies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basic, C language, assembler	Any ASCII file	255	255	2 billion	Data encryption, password protection, record locking	\$990 (per copy), \$1,495 (enhancer)
Analytical Software, Inc. (314) 240-2864	The Executive Assistant	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles	128K	1 double-sided floppy	No	No	Yes	No	None	Any ASCII file	20	8	228	None	\$150 (per copy)
Aure Software (415) 485-4551	Paradox	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Compaq Plus, Devstar and compatibles	512K	2 floppies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	1-3.3, Symmetry, Drive II, SE, any ASCII, DIF, PPS file	255	255	65,500 to 2 billion depending on version	Password protection, record locking, protection on version	\$495-\$725 (per copy depending on version)
Applied Software Technology (408) 370-3823	Versation XL	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles	812K	2 floppies or 1 floppy, 1 hard disk	No	No	Yes	Yes	Pascal	Any ASCII, text file	158	100	Limited by disk space only	None	\$130 (per copy)
Aquarius Enterprise (609) 693-0313	AE data base development program	MS-DOS, CP/M	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	384K	2 floppies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Assembler	Phase 1-2, any ASCII file	—	—	—	Password protection	\$695 (per copy)
ASAP, Inc. (408) 478-3535	Universal base-in	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	256K	1 hard disk with 1M-byte disk space	No	No	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII, DIF file	80	255	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$395 (per copy)
Ashton-Tate (312) 339-8000	Dbase III Plus	PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	256K	2 floppies	Yes	Yes	No	No	Phase, C language, Pascal	Any ASCII, Syb, PPS file	255	128	Limited by disk space only	Protect utility	\$495 (per copy)
Autonomous Design Associates (214) 644-4894	ADA Prolog	MS-DOS, PC-DOS, Zenix, Data System V	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, 80286 machines	640K	1 hard disk	Yes	No	No	Yes	Prolog	Yes	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	None	\$190-\$450 (per copy depending on hardware)
AV Systems Corp. (800) 569-1518	Database Builder	Apple DOS 3.3	Apple II series and compatibles	48K	1 floppy	No	No	Yes	NA	Basic	Yes	256	18	Depends on configuration	None	\$5 (per copy)
Birth Systems Corp. (415) 871-9333	Omni 3 Plus	Macintosh operating system	All Macintosh computers	512K	2 floppies, 1 hard drive recommended	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	Any DIF, ASCII file	79	1,440	Limited by disk space only	Password security, library encryption	\$495 (per copy, single user)
Business Tools, Inc. (206) 444-2015	TAS-Plus	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles	384K	2 floppies or 1 floppy, 1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	None	Any ASCII file	255	18,254	65,535 or 18,776,260	None	\$65 or \$139 (per user, single copy, depending on version)
Butterworth, Inc. (206) 454-0479	PC File Plus	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	384K	1 double-sided hard disk	No	No	Yes	No	Basic, Pascal, C language, assembler	Phase II and III, WordPerfect, Multiuser 1-3.3, Peach Tree, Microsoft Word, proprietary	1,000	72	65,535	Password protection	\$60-90 (per copy)
Clacon Systems, Inc. (800) 543-3010	Ultra	VAX/VMS	All Microvax	1M	Varies with size of data base	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cobol, Fortran, Basic, proprietary	RMS file	4,000	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Password protection, common data directory security	\$35,000 (per copy)
Compucon Associates, Inc. (800) 363-WORLD	Base	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	64K	1 hard disk, 1 floppy	No	No	Yes	No	Fortran, proprietary	Any ASCII file	132	3,048	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$890 (per copy)
Compuware Corp. (313) 540-3398	Powerbase	MS-DOS, OS/2	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	384K	2 double-sided floppies or 1 floppy, 1 hard disk	Yes	No	Yes	No	None	Any ASCII, DIF, Syb file	80	1,600	65,000	Applications locking	\$349 (per copy)
Conceptual Software Corp. (718) 687-4333	Proba	MS-DOS, VAX/VMS, Unix	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	512K	1 hard disk	No	No	No	C language, proprietary	Any ASCII, DIF, Syb file	255	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	None	\$720 (per copy)	

The companies included in this chart responded to a recent telephone survey conducted by Computerworld. Further product information is available from vendors.

COMPANY	PRODUCT	OPERATING SYSTEMS SUPPORTED	HARDWARE SUPPORTED	MINIMUM MEMORY REQUIRED (Mbytes)	NUMBER AND KIND OF DISKS REQUIRED	MULTITASKING CAPABILITY	SUPPORTS LAN USAGE	MENU DRIVEN	QUERY LANGUAGE INCLUDED	PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES SUPPORTED	FILE DATA MANIPULATOR WITH OTHER SOFTWARE	MAXIMUM FIELD SIZE (PER CHARACTER)	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECORDS PER FILE	SECURITY PROVISIONS	PRICE	
Comdex Computer Corp. (610) 971-6888	Comdex 3	MS-DOS, PC-DOS, CP/M	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles	128K	2 double-sided floppy or 1 hard disk	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Assembler	Any ASCII file	127	127	68,534	None	\$495 (per copy)
Comnet Systems, Inc. (609) 664-3807	C/Basic	Unix, Xenix, DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Unisys 3000 series, Decvax 286, 286	512K	1 floppy and 1 hard disk	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	C language	Any ASCII file	34	32,767	2 billion	Password protection	\$695 (per copy)
Comnet Data Corp. (610) 383-3445	RM Personal	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	8192K	Hard disk and disk drive required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Any ASCII, PDP, C, Fortran, Cobol file	9,000	130	Limited by disk space only	Protection	\$485 (per copy)	
Comnet, Inc. (201) 643-8898	Sevconline	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, all Compaq, Tandy, HP Vectra, Tandy TPC-90 (1000 and 3000), Toshiba portable, Zenith 150, Unisys PC, AT, ATs	320K	2 double-sided floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	Any ASCII file	65,000	65,000	Limited by disk space only	Record locking	\$950 (per copy)
	Advanced Revolution	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, all Compaq machines	512K	One double-sided floppy, 1 hard disk drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	Any ASCII file	65,000	65,000	Limited by disk space only	Record locking, password protection, hierarchical encryption/decryption capability	\$950 (per copy)
Coyne Kahlan, Inc. (800) 833-7028	Supersnap	Ring V6	Ring V6	512K	10M-byte hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cobol, Basic, C language, FORTRAN, RPG, PL/I	30,000, 1-2-3	200	2,000	1 million	Password protection	Contact vendor
DAC Software, Inc. (314) 458-0528	Doc Easy Basic	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	256K	2 double-sided, double-density disks	No	No	Yes	Yes	Basic	Dosm, B, C, Fortran, ASCII file	255	60	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$48.95 (per copy)
IBM Software Product (800) 351-3791	RadioShack	MS-DOS, CP/M	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Unisys micro	640K	Varies according to hardware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	Mathematical, Statistical, Database	Mathematical, Statistical, Database	—	50	Depends on disk storage	None	\$480 (per copy)
Data Access Corp. (800) 431-1123, (202) 371-9900 (in Fla.)	Datasec	MS-DOS, PC-DOS, CP/M	All hardware that runs an operating system; includes IBM, Compaq, Tandy, Zenith, Unisys PC, XT, AT and compatibles	256K	2 floppies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Assembler, Pascal, C language	Any ASCII, IBM file	255	255	16,777,215	Programmable protection	\$990-\$1,250 (per server)
Database Applications, Inc. (609) 926-3900	DBPL Reporter	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	320K	3 floppies, 1 hard disk recommended	Yes	Yes	Yes	Optional	Yes	NA	999	235	Limited by disk space only	None	\$895 (per copy)
						Yes	Yes	Yes	Optional	Yes	NA	999	235	Limited by disk space only	None	\$89.50 (per copy)
Data Ease International, Inc. (800) 343-0123, (202) 371-9900 (in Conn.)	Data Ease	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Wang PC, Rainbow, Vector, Unisys PC and compatibles, Texas Instruments PC	384K	2 floppies or 1 floppy, 1 hard disk	Yes (LAN version)	Yes (LAN version)	Yes	Yes	None	Proprietary	255	255	65,535	Password protection, field security	\$400 (per copy), \$700 (LAN version)
Data Language Corp. (617) 863-8000	Progress	MS-DOS, Xenix, Unix	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, more than 150 other hardware systems	8128K (PC version), 1M (Unix version)	2M-byte hard disk required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	Any ASCII file	2,000	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Password protection, user ID	\$600 (per copy, PC version)
Datagraph Software, Inc. (415) 905-6419	Executive Office Notes of File	Macintosh operating system	All Macintosh computers	512K	1 800KB or 2 400KB disks	No	No	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII file	Varies	42	Limited by disk space only	None	\$249.95 (per copy)
		Prodis 16	Apple II	512K	One 3 1/2-in. disk	No	No	Yes	No	None	Any ASCII file	Varies	13	Limited by disk space only	None	\$129.95 (per copy)
Deftco Software Corp. (714) 474-1864	Deftco Tracker	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	804K	1 floppy, 1 hard disk	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII file	32,000	Limited by disk space only	65,000	None	From \$99.95 (per copy)
	Deftco Tracker-720	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	8192K	2 720KB floppy disks	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII file	32,000	Limited by disk space only	65,000	None	From \$99.95 (per copy)
Discomm Software Systems, Inc. (314) 586-1845	Form Free	Unix System V, VAX/VMS, PC-DOS	AT&T 3B series, DEC Microvax, VAX-11/750, IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	524K	Varies according to hardware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	—	255	2 ¹⁶	250	Password protection	Contact vendor
Dynasoft, Inc. (714) 389-0660	Dynasoft Database	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	138K	2 floppies or 1 floppy, 1 hard disk	No	No	Yes	Yes	C language, C++, Cobol	Any ASCII file	1,771	68	Limited by disk space only	None	\$99.95 (per copy)
Expert-Ease Systems, Inc. (415) 993-2290	Expert-Ease Graphics	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	640K	1 hard disk, 1 floppy	No	No	Yes	No	Basic, Fortran, C language	None	80	99	3,000	Password protection	\$3,500 (development software) \$1,100 (runtime)
Fluor Information Systems, Inc. (800) 332-2282	Fluor, The Natural Software	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles	256K	1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	None	Any ASCII file	255	50	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$1,800 (per copy)
First Data Systems, Inc. (800) 332-2282	Firstfile	Macintosh operating system	All Macintosh computers	128K	400K hard disk recommended	No	No	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII file	50	100	2 billion	None	\$295 (per copy)

COMPANY	PRODUCT	OPERATING SYSTEMS SUPPORTED	HARDWARE SUPPORTED	MINIMUM MEMORY REQUIRED (IN BYTES)	NUMBER AND KIND OF DISKS REQUIRED	MULTIUSER CAPABILITY	SUPPORTS LAN USAGE	MENU DRIVEN	QUERY LANGUAGE INCLUDED	PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES SUPPORTED	FULL DATA TRANSFER WITH OTHER SOFTWARE	MAXIMUM FIELD SIZE (IN CHARACTERS)	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FIELDS PER RECORD	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECORDS PER FILE	SECURITY PROVISIONS	PRICE
First Tech Systems, Inc. (800) 523-3388	Pyramax	Macintosh operating system	All Macintosh computers	512K	2HD, hard disk recommended	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII file	255	100	1 million	Password protection, file locking	\$795 (per copy)
For Research, Inc. (619) 974-0182	10-Dash	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	256K	1 floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	C language, assembler, Basic	Any DEF, ASCII file	1,500	400	Limited by disk space only	—	\$445 (per copy, single user); \$895 (multi-user)
Pos Software, Inc. (419) 974-0182	Posbase Plus	MS-DOS, PC-DOS, Xenix, Unix	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	320K	1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	C language, assembler	Any ASCII file	254	128	1 million	None	\$594 (per copy, single user); \$795 (multi-user); \$795 (per team)
General Data Systems Ltd. (315) 885-1780	GDx	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, have 310 supercomputer	512K	Hard disk recommended	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cobol, Pascal, Fortran, C language, assembler	Any	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$2,500 (PC version)
Goldstar Computer Services, Inc. (800) 432-3387	Goldbase	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	160K	1 floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basic	Any ASCII, DIF file	800	300	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$149.95 (per copy)
Golden, Inc. (415) 653-5396	Singular	PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compat bios	256K	1 hard disk or 2 floppies	No	No	No	No	None	Any ASCII file	4,000	975	Limited by disk space only	None	\$79 (per copy)
Georga Technologies, Inc. (415) 321-6900	SQLBase	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	640K (server), 512K (application version)	1 hard-disk	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	C language, Cobol	Any ASCII or DIF file	254	250	Limited by disk space only	Security by record, field, table, user, row	\$899 (per copy, major user)
IBM (800) 447-4700	Personal Desktop Series, Data Edition Version II	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 Models 30, 50, 60, 80	320K	2 disk drives or 1 disk drive, 1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	1-2-3, Symphony (Dbase II, III), any ASCII or DIF file	240	100	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$255 (per copy); \$395 (Network Plus package)
HYTC, Inc. (307) 731-6818	PDbase	Forth	Apple II, III, IBM and compatibles	128K	1 hard disk or 1 floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pascal	None	32,767	—	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$395 (per copy)
Information Builders, Inc. (212) 726-4433	PC/Focus	PC-DOS, MS-DOS, OS/2	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	650K	10M-byte hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fortran, Pascal, assembler, C language	Dbase	256	256	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$1,295 (per copy)
Interbase Software, Inc. (415) 322-4100	Interbase-SQL	MS-DOS, PC-DOS, VMS, Unix	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Microsoft, AT&T, Novell, Concurrent micro	640K (MS-DOS version), 5M (base version)	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	C language, Cobol	Any ASCII file	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited access to table, field	From \$795 (per copy)
Interbase-SQL	MS-DOS, PC-DOS, VMS, Unix	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Microsoft, AT&T, Novell, Concurrent micro	640K	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	C language, Cobol	Any ASCII file	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited access to table, field	From \$995 (per copy)	
Imagig, Inc. (617) 661-8124	Imagig	MS-DOS, VMS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, HP 3000, Raster, Novell, Wang PC	24K	1 double-sided floppy or 1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII file	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	From \$975 (per copy)
Interactive Software, Inc. (800) GET SMART	The Smart Data Base Manager	MS-DOS, Unix, Vax/VMS	IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2 and compatibles, AT&T 28 series	256K (single-user version), 334K (network version)	1 floppy, 1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	Any ASCII, DIF, Syk file	4,096	355	1 million	Security at the database, record locking	From \$995 (per copy)	
Interactive Technology, Inc. (503) 644-0111	RTM The Application Developer	TAL/VMS, Micro/VMS, RSTS, RSL, Micro RSL, T32 Plus, PC-DOS, RT-11	AT&T, Microvax, PDP-11, Decaprio 300, IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	512K	1 hard-disk required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pascal	Any ASCII file	255	250 (2,048 bytes per record)	16 million +	Password protection	\$895 (PC version), \$24,500 (high-end VAX version)
The Key Board (800) 381-1788	The Data Base	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	256K	1 floppy, hard disk	No	No	Yes	No	None	Any ASCII file	80	100	22,000	None	\$79.95 (per copy)
Landmark Software Systems, Inc. (303) 723-3100	X-ample	MicroVMS	Microvax	512K	1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cobol, C language	Any RMS file	132	1,000	Limited by disk space only	Password protection, user status, function security	\$15,900-\$20,000 (per copy)
MAI Basic Plus, Inc. (714) 789-6440	MAI Origen	Base/RS, Base/VS	MAI 1800, 3000, 3600, MAI MPZ family	768K	1 hard-disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basic	Proprietary	32,000	996	Limited by disk space only	Security at the data base, menu, program, file levels, password protection	\$900-\$1,995 (per copy)
Metafile Information Systems, Inc. (507) 867-4440	Metafile	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	256K	2 floppies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cobol, Fortran, Basic, Pascal	Any ASCII file	256	510	64,800	Password protection	\$495 (per copy)
Metafile	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	340K	2 floppies, 1 hard disk required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cobol, Fortran, Basic, Pascal	Any ASCII file	256	1,024	Limited by disk space only	Data encryption, field security, password protection	Contact Vendor
Microbase, Inc. (313) 334-8700	Triabase	TDS	Atom 530/1040, ST	512K	1 floppy	No	No	No	No	None	Any ASCII file	80	—	Limited by disk space only	—	\$99.95 (per copy)
Micro Business Applications, Inc. (612) 894-3470	PHD	MS-DOS, CP/M 86, CP/M 88, Netware	IBM PC, XT and compatibles	64K (8-bit environment), 128K (16-bit environment)	1 floppy	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Cobol, assembler	Any ASCII file	80	1,024	18,777,215	None	\$200 (per copy)
Micro Data Base Systems, Inc. (317) 463-3581	Knowledge-man	MS-DOS, PC-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	512K	1 hard disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	C language	Any ASCII file	65,535	255	More than 1 million	Password protection	\$145 (per copy)

COMPANY	PRODUCT	OPERATING SYSTEMS SUPPORTED	HARDWARE SUPPORTED	MINIMUM MEMORY REQUIRED (IN BYTES)	NUMBER AND KIND OF DISKS REQUIRED	MULTITASKING CAPABILITY	SUPPORTS LAN USAGE	MENU DRIVEN	QUERY LANGUAGE INCLUDED	PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES SUPPORTED	FULL DATA TRANSFER WITH OTHER SOFTWARE	MAXIMUM FIELD SIZE (IN CHARACTERS)	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECORDS PER RECORD	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECORDS PER FILE	SECURITY PROVISIONS	PRICE
Open Software Systems Corp. (800) 541-0000	Proteus II	MS-DOS, PC-DOS, ProDOS, VME, VAX/VMS, PDP-11, Apple II, Amiga	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Apple II series, VME, VAX, PDP-11, Amiga	128K	1 floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basic	Any ASCII file	255	255	255	Password protection	\$1000 (per copy)
Polytron Corp. (800) 541-0000	Proteus II	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	100K	1 floppy, 1 hard-disk volume needed	No	Yes	Yes	No	None	Draw II	255	130	Limited by disk space only	None	\$99 (per copy)
Prolog Systems, Inc. (800) 680-6800	Prolog Systems, Inc.	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Amiga	64K	1 hard-disk, 1 floppy	No	No	Yes	Yes	Basic	Proprietary	255	255	Limited by disk space only	None	\$600 (per copy)
QAX International Systems Corp. (904) 566-3090	PL Personal Data Base	Super-DOS, RISCOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Amiga, DG microcomputers	64K	1 hard-disk	No	No	Yes	No	None	No	60	240	65,000	Password protection	\$495 (per copy)
Qnt International Systems Corp. (817) 891-3877	Qnt	MS-DOS, Amiga, VME, VAX, PDP-11, Apple II, Amiga	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, Amiga, VME, VAX, PDP-11, Apple II, Amiga	32K	1 hard-disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cobol, C, Pascal, Fortran	1-3-3, any ASCII file	255	60	Limited by disk space only	None	\$600 (per copy)
The Support Corp. (312) 306-8370	Support	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	64K	Start disk required	No	No	Yes	Yes	Fortran, Cobol	None	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Password protection, data encryption	\$1,500 (first copy)
Starburst Software Inc. (800) 541-0000	Starburst	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	128K	1 hard-disk	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	C language, Cobol	Any ASCII, DBF, etc.	2,500	255	Limited by disk space only	None	\$600 (per copy)
Starcher Logic Systems (416) 937-0069 (in Canada) (416) 369-4900 (in U.S.)	Personal Integrated Productivity Set (PIMS)	Unix System V.2, V.3, 4.3	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	128 bytes	Hard-disk 40M bytes and up	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cobol	Any ASCII file	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$2,200 (the PC version with Open card)
IBM Corp. (716) 835-8888	OS/2	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	128K	2 3.5-inch or 1 3.5-inch hard disk	No	No	Yes	Yes	None	Any ASCII, DBF, etc.	255	255	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$400 (per copy)
Stans Crus Operations (408) 425-7222	SCO Fortran Plus	Xenix	IBM PC, AT and compatibles, VME, ATAT 6300 PC, 80386-based systems	1.5M	10M-byte hard disk	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	None	Draw II plus	256	128	1 million	Record and file locking	Contact vendor.
SCO Products	Xenix	IBM PC, AT and compatibles, VME, ATAT 6300 PC, 80386-based systems	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	None	Draw II	256	48	60,535	Record and file locking	Contact vendor
Starcher Software, Inc. (800) 541-0000	Starburst	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	128K	1 floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proprietary	Any ASCII, Draw II	1,000	255	Limited by disk space only	Password protection	\$600 (per copy)
Star Software Corp. (800) 445-0885	Star Software Corp.	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles, IBM 370 series, Microvax II	64K	10M-byte hard disk	No	No	No	Yes	Fortran, C language	None	32,767	1,000 per screen	100 per screen	Password protection	Contact vendor
Starburst Software, Inc. (800) 541-0000	Starburst	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	128K	1 floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Draw II, 3-3-3, DBF, etc.	1,000	60	Limited by disk space only	None	\$60 (per copy for first disk, then \$40 for subsequent disks)
Software Connections, Inc. (408) 727-0428	Database	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	257K	1 hard-disk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	1-3-3, Wordstar, Draw II	80	512	Limited by disk space only	Audio trails, password protection, field masking	\$495 (per copy, \$1,195 (LAN version)
Software Publishing Corp. (818) 877-0000	Starburst	MS-DOS	IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles	256K	1 hard-disk, 1 floppy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basic, Pascal, C, Fortran	Draw II, Draw III, Draw IV, Draw V, Draw VI, Draw VII, Draw VIII, Draw IX, Draw X, Draw XI, Draw XII, Draw XIII, Draw XIV, Draw XV, Draw XVI, Draw XVII, Draw XVIII, Draw XIX, Draw XX, Draw XXI, Draw XXII, Draw XXIII, Draw XXIV, Draw XXV, Draw XXVI, Draw XXVII, Draw XXVIII, Draw XXIX, Draw XXX, Draw XXXI, Draw XXXII, Draw XXXIII, Draw XXXIV, Draw XXXV, Draw XXXVI, Draw XXXVII, Draw XXXVIII, Draw XXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, Draw LXXXII, Draw LXXXIII, Draw LXXXIV, Draw LXXXV, Draw LXXXVI, Draw LXXXVII, Draw LXXXVIII, Draw LXXXIX, Draw XL, Draw XLI, Draw XLII, Draw XLIII, Draw XLIV, Draw XLV, Draw XLVI, Draw XLVII, Draw XLVIII, Draw XLIX, Draw L, Draw LI, Draw LII, Draw LIII, Draw LIV, Draw LV, Draw LVI, Draw LVII, Draw LVIII, Draw LIX, Draw LX, Draw LXI, Draw LXII, Draw LXIII, Draw LXIV, Draw LXV, Draw LXVI, Draw LXVII, Draw LXVIII, Draw LXIX, Draw LXX, Draw LXXI, Draw LXXII, Draw LXXIII, Draw LXXIV, Draw LXXV, Draw LXXVI, Draw LXXVII, Draw LXXVIII, Draw LXXIX, Draw LXXX, Draw LXXXI, 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"We advertised in Computerworld, Computerworld's SPOTLIGHT section and Computerworld card decks. And the results from all three were excellent."

— Mark Polonsone
Westinghouse Management
Systems Software



Mark Polonsone is National Sales Manager for Westinghouse Management Systems Software. This group within Westinghouse markets IBM mainframe productivity enhancement software and operating systems software.

Westinghouse has taken advantage of three advertising opportunities that Computerworld offers, much to Mark's — and the company's — satisfaction.

"We've done mostly image advertising in order to create awareness of this group. The name 'Westinghouse' is certainly recognizable, but not as a major software supplier, even though we've been in the software business for nearly 20 years.

"We chose Computerworld partly because of personal experience. As a software professional, I've

read it for as many years as I've been in the business, and so has everyone I've worked with. In fact, I can't imagine a computer professional NOT reading Computerworld.

"We advertised in Computerworld, Computerworld's SPOTLIGHT section and Computerworld's Card Decks. And the results from all three were excellent. We've seen what advertising in Computerworld can do, so there was no surprise there. SPOTLIGHT also delivered very pleasing results. Because it is a special pull-out section devoted to one subject, it makes sense that when we advertised in their Network Software issue, we were reaching our customers and potential customers — exclusively.

"The Card Decks did well for us, too. Those cards are very cost efficient and we got hot responses. If someone is going to take the time

to fill one out, then he or she is interested. The result is a qualified lead.

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Upcoming SPOTLIGHT Issues

Issue	Topic	Ad Closing Date
Sept 21	Hardware Roundup: Large & Medium Scale Systems	Sept 4
Sept 28	Hardware Roundup: Small Scale Systems	Sept 11
Oct 5	Hardware Roundup: Micro	Sept 18
Oct 12	Leasing & Used Equipment	Sept 25
Oct 19	Capacity Planning/Performance Monitoring Software	Oct 2
Oct 26	Unix	Oct 9
Nov 2	The Macintosh Market	Oct 16
Nov 9	Application Development Tools	Oct 23



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HARD TALK



The curse of hidden costs

The old saw about there being no such thing as a free lunch apparently can be applied to the computer industry.

Remember when the lunch was free but the beer cost a couple of bucks? Of course, if some computer companies ran taverns, a beer would cost \$10 and the use of the plate and fork would be \$5 per minute. Oh, you wanted a napkin, too?

Hidden costs are a curse for any consumer, whether the consumer is a peon looking for a quick, cheap lunch or an international megacorporation buying truckloads of computers.

For computer buyers, even a couple of hidden costs can mean the five-year cost of ownership is twice the up-front price of a system. That observation was made recently by industry analysts at The Sierra Group in connection with the firm's second annual cost-of-ownership study.

The firm found broad cost of ownership differences among various vendors providing systems for the same number of users.

Continued on page 52

IBM sets chips, wafers in play

Firm revs up high-tech production line for new breed of semiconductors

BY JAMES CONNOLLY
CW STAFF

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt. — The computer industry's first 8-in. wafer-scale semiconductor fabrication line is expected to move from pilot testing to production by year's end as part of an ongoing reorganization and reorientation of IBM's chip facility in this suburb of Burlington, Vt.

At the same time that IBM is retooling and gearing up for 8-in. wafer production, the facility is preparing for production of 4M-bit memory chips — in the com-

plex's first building designed for semiconductor production — and is completing an organizational move that melds its traditional development and manufacturing with new marketing roles.

The changes at the Essex Junction plant and the adjoining IBM laboratory in Williston, Vt., are occurring during the facility's 30th year of operation. During that time, the complex has grown from a 40,000-sq-ft facility with 500 employees to a 3-million-sq-ft facility with 8,000 workers, making it Vermont's

largest employer.

IBM officials say the facility's orientation has changed drastically during the past five years. Five years ago, various groups acted as a relay team, "passing the baton from one to the other," according to plant manager Norbert R. Lavigne. A development group would pass a project to product qualification, which in turn would pass responsibility to manufacturing, all with little interaction among the groups.

The organization now emphasizes an overlapping of the
Continued on page 53

STC offers enhanced disk drives

LOUISVILLE, Colo. — Storage Technology Corp. last week claimed performance gains and space requirement reductions with the introduction of IBM-compatible single-capacity disk drives and reduced-footprint disk subsystems.

Storage Technology also enhanced its 6100 laser printer to support IBM's Advanced Function Printing (AFP) software.

The drive is the 2.5G-byte 8380P, which Storage Technology officials said provides an average access time improvement of 20% in comparison with IBM 3380D-class drives and 27% compared with IBM 3380E-class drives. The company said it will continue to market its existing 8380 single-capacity and 5G-byte dual-capacity drives and that the 8380P can be upgraded to a dual-capacity drive.

Jim Griffing, manager of worldwide on-line storage marketing for Storage Technology.
Continued on page 52

Data View

Uninterruptible power supply installations

Site by major system type



Plexus adds departmental low-end CPU

Unix machine offers expansion options

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Plexus Computers, Inc. recently announced the Plexus P/90, an entry-level addition to its line of departmental processors.

Plexus said the Unix-based P/90 was designed to support up to 64 simultaneous users.

The computer is intended as a low-end system to fill out Plexus's Extended Data Processing (XDP) system, which was introduced in March. The XDP line is notable for its ability to manage
Continued on page 53

inside

- Project Software cuts price of turnkey Microvax II-based systems. Page 51.
- Sells rolls out family of raster display systems. Page 54.
- HP releases high-performance disk controller cache. Page 54.

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Hidden costs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51

era. The Tempe, Ariz., group examined the cost of owning four vendors' minicomputers in select configurations for one and five years. The configurations ranged from four- to 100-user systems. The gap between the least expensive and the most expensive systems reached \$500,000 at the 100-user level.

In addition to the differences among vendors, The Sierra Group found there was little similarity between the price of a system and the cost of ownership because of costs such as maintenance. "In one case, the cost of software maintenance was almost four times the initial cost of the software. It's not unusual for overall hardware and software maintenance to double the cost of a system," Vice-President Marty Gruhn wrote in the group's report.

"It's clear that users need to educate themselves on both the product and the pricing strategies of the vendors whose products they are evaluating to avoid paying too much for the same results. Hardware prices alone are almost worthless as a basis for comparison," Gruhn wrote.

Connectix is Computerworld's senior editor, systems & peripherals.

STC drives

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51

said the gains were achieved through a series of large-scale integrated circuit improvements.

The reduced-footprint subsystem, the 8380R, can be configured with the older single- and dual-capacity 8380s or the 8380P. Griffing said the subsystem uses 16 actuators and features capacities ranging from 10G to 20G bytes, with footprint savings of about 50% when compared with an equivalent 8380E subsystem.

Small shoes to fill

According to Griffing, the footprint allows greater configuration flexibility and allows a manager to increase storage capacity without having to expand the data center.

He said the 8380P and 8380R have cleared beta testing and the 8380P will be available during the fourth quarter. He said the 8380R will be available during the first quarter of 1988.

A 20G-byte 8380R configuration costs \$360,000, and an 8380P costs \$65,000.

Printer enhancements

The enhancements to the 6100 printer include an all-points addressable controller with 5M bytes of memory that eases printing of complex pages. The all-points addressability feature is introduced through microcode and makes every point on the page individually definable to the printer.

The AFP software includes the IBM Print Services Facility, the Print Management Facility and the Overlay Generation Language.

Storage Technology also announced hardware options for the 6100, including a forms overlay buffer and an expanded matrix memory, which it said allows customers to increase the number of character sets from four sets of 64 characters to 64 sets of 255 characters.

Project Software cuts price on Microvax II-based systems

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Hoping to make its project management software more attractive to corporate departments, Project Software & Development, Inc. last week slashed the price of its turnkey Digital Equipment Corp. Microvax II-based systems by as much as 60%.

Project Software said the change is a result of a new user-based software pricing scheme.

Previously, the firm's packaged system for any number of users was priced at

\$260,000.

A system with a two-user license for the Project/2 scheduling and graphics software is now \$99,200. The system includes 9M bytes of memory, a 318M-byte hard disk drive, a color and a monochrome terminal, a printer, Project/2 software with a relational data base manager based on Oracle Corp.'s Oracle, installation and training.

Licensing each additional user costs \$10,240.

The company made similar reductions on its other mainframe and minicomputer packages.

Reductions across the board

For example, an unlimited license for high-end DEC VAX 8000 series machines was priced at \$360,000 but will now be offered in a two-user version for \$108,000.

Although the company sells its software for both IBM and VAX systems, sales director Dean Goodermote noted that interest in VAX products by the industry has skyrocketed lately.

Previously, he said about one customer in 10 asked for information about VAX products. That ratio has increased lately to two customers out of every three.

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to review workdays, make adjustments and defuse potential problems before they become real ones. Lesser systems just can't come close to this level of sophistication—or simplicity.

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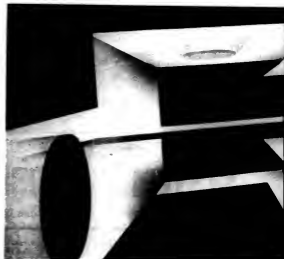


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With the ARTEMIS Project interactive Network Editor, you can see your project network develop while you create it. Just like working with pencil and paper. The Network Editor gives you a more accurate and immediate view of

IBM chips

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51

groups. "One of the ways we did that was to make sure that manufacturing was involved very, very early in the development cycle," Lavigne says. He notes that manufacturing groups have daily interaction with officials from the development laboratory, headed by laboratory director Luis M. Arzubi.

Lavigne says the reorganization came about, in part, because IBM freed the company's various systems groups from requirements that they use the company's own chips in all systems. Now, although most of the chips used in IBM systems are made by the company, the

Vermont facility is competing with outside suppliers to a limited extent. A spokesman says the facility also is free to sell chips outside of IBM, although that has not yet been done. Emphasizing that the current way of doing things is better, Lavigne says, "We are much more aware of the importance of our products."

IBM in Burlington recently completed its latest chip fabrication line in a building. It is one of the few buildings in the world designed from the ground up as a semiconductor plant. Vibration that can cause chip flaws is minimized by a foundation that includes reinforced concrete slabs arranged in a cantilevered manner. The three-story design concentrates air conditioning and wiring on the third floor and piping on the first level, leaving the center

level for chip making. That building processes both logic circuits and memory chips.

A spokesman says the design provides for an overall clean-room atmosphere of 150 0.5-micron particles per million parts of air. In work areas under protective glass hoods, particles measure less than one part per million.

Moving toward 200mm wafers
In another building, IBM is gearing up for the move to 8-in., or 200mm, wafers. Noting that most chip makers are committed to 6-in. wafer technology, Lavigne says, "We decided to go to the 8-in. wafer instead of the 8-in. wafer because we feel we need the productivity gains." The gains can mean a yield of 450 chips from

an 8-in. wafer, compared with 150 chips from a 6-in. wafer, according to IBM.

The commitment to 8-in. technology required IBM to establish special relationships with semiconductor tool makers. "When we went looking for suppliers for 200mm equipment, we did not find the tools were available," Lavigne says.

The agreements involved changes ranging from minor upgrades of semiconductor machinery to fully customized processing equipment designed to handle larger wafers.

Meanwhile, the facility is preparing for the shift to 4M-bit memory chips. IBM researchers described those chips in a technical paper published in March. The Vermont plant, which produced the first experimental 1M-bit chips in 1984 and first-production 1M-bit chips in 1986, now supplies 1M-bit memory chips for all of IBM's major processors, ranging from the Personal System/2 microcomputers to the 3090 mainframe line.

Arzubi reports IBM is on a pace that could place 4M-bit chips into finished systems in January 1989. He says the implementation time is two-thirds what it was several chip generations ago because of improvements in the learning curve.

The quadrupling factor

Vermont researchers are working with IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, N.Y., to develop 16M- and 64M-bit chips. Arzubi says IBM's goal is to quadruple the number of bits on a memory chip every two years, which has been done since the 64K-bit chip was developed in 1978.

Arzubi says the 4M-bit chip, which was fabricated on existing production lines, will have an access time of 65 nsec, compared with 80 nsec for the second generation of 1M-bit chips. That second generation is used in the 3090E series and in CMOS-based. The first generation, installed in the original 3090s in April 1986, was based on silicon and aluminum metal oxide semiconductors with an access time of 150 nsec.

Arzubi says the use of a trenching technique, in which capacitors are placed several atoms below the chip surface, allows IBM to minimize the size of the 4M-bit chip and could help in the design of denser chips. "I feel very comfortable that we have at least three more generations to extract from CMOS technology," Arzubi adds. Those three generations include the 4M-, 16M- and 64M-bit chips.

Plexus

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51

images, text and alphanumeric data, according to the vendor.

"The P/90 provides an excellent development platform for XDP and Unix applications," said Paul Klein, president and chief executive of Plexus, in a press release. The P/90 is based on the 32-bit Motorola, Inc. 68020 microprocessor, running at 24 MHz, which is capable of performing 3 million instructions per second, according to Plexus.

The new processor allows expansion from 2M to 16M bytes of main memory and up to 3.5G bytes of magnetic disk storage. It also offers a standard small computer system interface for I/O.

The P/90 is available immediately through Plexus sales offices and distributors at a base price of \$29,500.

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TAKE CONTROL WITH

ARTEMIS Project

NEW PRODUCTS

Processors

A quad-width backplane replacement assembly for the Digital Equipment Corp. Vaxstation II/RC has been introduced by Zoltech Corp.

According to the vendor, the H9278-BP provides unique connectors for all eight slots in the DEC BAZ3 chassis, thus giving the Vaxstation/RC model the same capacity as the standard DEC Vaxstation II.

The H9278-BP costs \$269. Zoltech, 7023 Van Ness Ave., Van Nuys, Calif. 91406.

CAD/CAM/CAE

An integrated design system featuring the tools needed to design and test digital signal processing (DSP) systems has been announced by the Computer Aided Engineering Systems Division of Tektronix, Inc.

The Signal Processing Worksystem (SPW) uses Tektronix's Designer's Database Schematic Capture package, Functional Block Library and Instrument Interface Library. It also features a Signal Display Editor (SDE) and a Simulation Program Builder that automatically com-

piles the block diagram with attached input signals into a simulation program and executes it. The resultant output signals are examined and analyzed by the SDE to verify the DSP system design.

The SPW costs \$49,500 including an Apollo Computer, Inc. DN3000 workstation or a Digital Equipment Corp. Vaxstation 2000 workstation.

Tektronix CAE Systems Division, P.O. Box 4600, Beaverton, Ore. 97076-4600.

Graphics systems

A family of raster display systems featuring dual-resolution color capability has been introduced by Seiko Instruments U.S.A., Inc.'s Graphic Devices & Systems Division.

The GR-4400 Series Advanced Raster Display Systems each include a monitor, a microprocessor-based controller unit and a keyboard. They offer a resolution of 1,280 by 1,024 pixels with 1,024 displayed colors in normal mode and 640 by 512-pixel resolutions with 16 million displayed colors in full-color mode.

The GR-4406 performs two-dimensional wire-frame transformations at a rate of 300,000 vectors per second; the GR-4416 performs three-dimensional wire-frame transformations at 400,000 vectors per second.

Prices range from \$20,950 to \$52,000.

Seiko Instruments, 1130 Ingwood Court, San Jose, Calif. 95131.

Data storage

A high-performance disk-controller cache has been introduced by Hewlett-Packard Co. for its HP 7938H 307M-byte and HP 7937H 571M-byte disk drives.

According to the vendor, the controller cache was developed specifically for system performance improvements. It has 2M bytes of read cache and 4K bytes of nonvolatile-write cache. A copy of frequently requested data is maintained in random-access memory. Another feature is simultaneous read during write.

The controller cache as an upgrade to the drives already in the field costs \$3,250. Included with the drives, it costs \$15,500 for the 307M-byte drive and \$19,600 for the 571M-byte drive.

HP, 1820 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, Calif. 94303.

Terminals

A personal computer-based cash register system designed for point-of-sale applications has been announced by POS Technology, Inc.

The POS Technology cash register includes a 25-line by 80-col. 12-in. monochrome display, a 5¼-in. 360K-byte floppy drive, an 8-MHz Intel Corp. 8086-2 CPU, a cash drawer, a real-time clock, a 40-col. printer, a 150W power supply and a 640K-byte memory.

The base unit costs \$1,995.

POS Technology, 103 E. Pierce, Temple, Ariz. 85281.

Input devices

A family of document analyzers offering the capability to convert scanned raster data into industry-standard vector or compressed raster formats in real time has been announced by Ana Tech Corp.

The Ana Document Analyzers offer user-selectable vector output formats including Ana Tech VSFOP and Autocad DXF. Raster output formats include CCITT Group 3 and 4 and Interleaf raster.

Five models are available: The Vana 1000 (raster) and the Vana 2000 (vector/raster) interface with Ana Tech's 16- to 64-in. Eagle document scanners. The Vana 2010 (vector/raster) and the Vana 1010 (raster) interface with other scanners. The Vana 3000 enables integrated workstations to process either raster or vector data without affecting the scanner resolution.

Prices start at \$15,000.

Ana Tech, 10499 Bradford Road, Littleton, Colo. 80127.

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IN DEPTH

Computer crime law: A capitalist tool?

The courts seem to be ignoring the rights of 'usees' — those who rely on computer operations

BY J. J. BUCK
BLOOMBECKER

Whom does computer crime law protect? Despite the existence of computer crime laws in the federal system and in 48 states, almost no one has given this basic question much attention. Unfortunately, the first authoritative statement from an appellate court on the subject is a rather curious proof of the old legal maxim, "hard cases make bad law."

The May 22, 1987, opinion in *Mahru v. Superior Court* (No. B026004, Second Dist., Div. Two) suggests that only owners of computer systems are protected against malicious damage to computer systems under the language of the California Penal Code Section 502 (c). Since the language is similar to that of most of the computer crime laws in the U.S., it seems worthwhile to explore the paucity of reasoning that seems to underlie the court's conclusion.

In the opinion of the court, the following facts were presented:

Mahru, identified in the court's opinion as "an experienced computer programmer, ... an employee, director, and 15% shareholder of BHI," referring to his employer, Bruce Hegardt, Inc., was charged with computer crime after a dispute between BHI and the Downey Schools Federal Credit Union in

California. In 1983, the credit union bought a computer and software and then sold both to BHI on credit, retaining a security interest. BHI contracted to provide on-site data processing services to the credit union. The computer was located at the credit union, the space being leased to BHI.

The charge of computer crime arose out of a dispute between the credit union and BHI. In February 1985, the credit

union orally and unilaterally terminated its contract with BHI. A provision of the contract required a written notice of 182 days before termination could ensue.

The parties attempted to negotiate an agreement to cover the time period in which the credit union would convert from BHI to another DP service. The attempt was unsuccessful. Within two weeks of the contract termination, the negotiations had

broken down.

Shortly thereafter, Mahru gave BHI's chief computer operator written instructions to make specified changes in the names of two files in the computer. The court found that "the effect of these changes was to make doubly certain that credit union employees, none of whom were computer experts, would be unable to run the credit union's programs without assistance from either BHI personnel or another expert computer software technician." The credit union was not able to use the computer system for five days as a result of the changes in the file names.

Based on these facts, Mahru was charged with violating a section of the California Penal Code, making "any person who maliciously accesses, alters, deletes, damages, destroys or disrupts the operation of any computer system, computer network, computer program, or data" guilty of computer crime.

The court of appeals found no legal basis for this charge:

"From the evidence, the magistrate had reasonable cause to suspect petitioner accessed, altered and disrupted the operation of the computer system and programs. ... The facts also support a suspicion that petitioner desired to vex and annoy the credit union and to injure it by putting it to additional expense in retaliation for its termination of BHI's contract."

Normally, a court finding that the behavior of a defendant falls within the language of a criminal statute upholds a criminal charge against that defendant. This court, however, chose to be



BRUCE HEGARDT

Bloombecker is a director of the National Center for Computer Crime Data, a non-profit organization in Los Angeles.

- Do laws protect only computer owners?
- Spite is not a criminal offense
- Legislation for the rich and powerful

more creative. "The question presented, though," it explained, "is whether the court should blindly match the literal words of . . . [the California Penal Code] to the facts of this case. We think not." Using a rationale that finds support nowhere in the case law or in the voluminous records of hearings of the California and other computer crime laws, the court drafted a new re-

quirement onto the law against computer crime.

In the language that makes this opinion most troublesome, the court said: "Section 502 (c) cannot properly be construed to make it a public offense for an employee, with his employer's approval, to operate the employer's computer in the course of the employer's business in a way that inconveniences or annoys or

inflicts expense on another person."

Why in heaven's name not? There seem to be two bases on which the court is relying to rule against Mahru's punishment, although his behavior fits within the literal meaning of the computer crime law. Neither, I suggest, is adequate.

• Can the computer crime law prohibit annoyance or spite?

• Can users do no wrong? Have "uses" no rights?

The court's first argument is a unique red herring. The California Penal Code defines "maliciously" as importing "a wish to vex, annoy or injure another person, or an intent to do a wrongful act." Spite appears nowhere in the definition.

Yet it is about spite that the court seems determined to

speak: "The legislature could not have meant, by enacting Section 502, to bring the Penal Code into the computer age by making annoying or spiteful acts criminal offenses whenever a computer is used to accomplish them. Individuals and organizations use computers for typing and other routine tasks in the conduct of their affairs, and sometimes in the course of these affairs they do vexing, annoying, and injurious things. Such acts cannot all be criminal."

Granting the court's premise, one would hope the court would proceed to explain its conclusion by referencing the test case it used to determine whether the

I DOUBT that many readers of *Computerworld* would find a five-day stretch of computer inoperability a minor wrongdoing worth calling no more than spiteful or annoying.

acts in question were criminal. No reasoning along this line follows the court's rather general comment.

One must assume that the court took upon itself the role of a fact finder and decided that, although some other acts might be criminal, Mahru's were not. I would suggest that, normally, and properly, such factual determinations are better reached after a trial. At the trial, evidence can be offered that would allow a judge or jury to determine whether the charges involved petty nastiness or serious damage. The appellate court is poorly placed to make such a determination, having a limited record before it.

One wonders what the justice who wrote this opinion would think if his work had to be done by hand for five days rather than on the word processor. His secretary probably used to produce drafts of the opinion issued by the court. I doubt that many readers of *Computerworld* would find a five-day stretch of computer inoperability a minor wrongdoing worth calling no more than spiteful or annoying.

Wrongs and rights

Can users do no wrong? Have "uses" no rights? Though the appellate court seemed to rely on the idea that the law does not protect people against spite, implicit in its emphasis on Mahru's status as an employee of BHI is the idea that computer crime laws were passed to protect only computer owners and legitimate users.

Let's ignore the fact that the credit union paid for the computer. Let's ignore the fact that it

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ultimately got possession of the computer when BHI went bankrupt. Does the court really mean to say that the cloak of employment is a defense for any employee who goes into a computer system to "annoy, vex, or injure" anyone other than the employer?

Try this hypothetical scenario: if you find the court's reasoning at all persuasive, I sue my bank. Counsel for the bank instructs the DP department to remove my account from its computer system. Is the fact that the bank owns the computer a complete defense for any employee who actually implements the instruction and removes my ac-

count? I suggest not. The court's reasoning lies in the fact that it has ignored the rights of "users," or people who rely on the operation of computer systems. We are all users of many computer systems. Perhaps the credit union terminated its agreement in bad faith. Does that mean it forfeited all rights to computer security just because the title was BHI's and not the credit union's?

If our computer crime laws are understood to protect only the owners of computer systems and not those who are also vulnerable to computer crimes, the laws are examples of legislation that protects only the rich and powerful, not the millions of others who are at risk without the resources to buy their own computer systems. I don't believe the computer crime laws were designed to be such capitalist tools.

GUILTY or INNOCENT?
The question is, should Mahru be punished?

Having suggested that the court badly misunderstood the

intent of the computer crime laws, let me conclude by noting that I'm not convinced Mahru should be convicted of any crime or even that he should have been charged.

The court strenuously avoided looking at the rights of BHI and the credit union pursuant to its contract. I think this was a mistake. Perhaps BHI had a right to cease work altogether

once the credit union breached its contract. Perhaps Mahru took reasonable steps to protect BHI's investment in the system software and data by doing what he did.

However, these are not the bases of the court's decision. They would more properly be decided at trial anyway. The sole point of this column is to warn computer users, and "users,"

that the rights protecting these people against computer crime have been seriously limited by the language of this one case.

Despite *Computerworld's* announcement that the case had been revived [CW, Aug. 3], on July 23 the California Supreme Court had, in fact, turned down a request for a hearing from the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office — making this case as

dead as a doornail.

The opinion of the court of appeals now stands as the law of California. Since there are almost no other cases interpreting computer crime laws, it may represent a significant case.

As such, it represents the most significant limitation on computer crime laws any court has ever written. Let the "users" beware. ♦

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MANAGEMENT

TAKING CHARGE



Efreem G. Mallach

Ask the right questions

"The biggest problem we have with computers," says Lou Fuchs, director of strategic products for Wang Laboratories, Inc., "is we don't know the questions to ask."

An MIS chief may disagree with Fuchs when the general ledger data base won't communicate with the new operating system release and the executive vice-president is breathing down his neck for the year-end figures and it's already Feb. 21.

But in the long run, Fuchs is right on target. If we can't figure out what questions we ought to ask, our chances of finding the right answers are near zero.

This does not mean that our MIS chief should turn to the executive vice-president and ask, "Are you sure you really need those year-end figures?" or "Wouldn't you rather have a distributor price list?" That way he'll be black eyes and hastily updated resumes. It does mean that, in the final analysis, somebody has to sit down and figure out what questions should be asked.

There are realms of data elements from internal and external sources that can be placed in a data base. Myriad reports, summaries, tabulations, graphs, analyses and breakdowns can be

Continued on page 63

Bank tests recovery scheme

Personnel issues come to forefront in disaster recovery dry run

BY DAVID A. LUDLUM
CHIEF STAFF

While it was a true disaster for several computer centers, for others, the torrential rainfall that inundated the Chicago area earlier this month pointed to the potential value of giving disaster recovery plans a dry run.

This lesson was not lost on managers of Horizon Bancorp in Morristown, N.J. The facility conducted a mock disaster at one of its two data centers earlier this summer. Horizon officials said that among American banks — which the U.S. comptroller of the currency requires to maintain disaster recovery plans — its mock disaster was one of the first during normal working hours without prior notification to employees.

Through the exercise, the data processing staff discovered some stumbling blocks in Horizon's disaster recovery plan and



John Cronin

raised the awareness of the recovery within other departments, according to John Cronin, the company's vice-president and director of computer operations.

"It's the only way that you really can evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. Just like developing a system, you can do all the

testing you want, but until you put it in live production, you don't know how successful it will be," Cronin said.

Just talking to Horizon's legal, personnel and transportation officials about their responsibilities under the plan was important, Cronin added. "It really was an education in getting people to realize that we do have something like this in place," he said.

Horizon operates two data centers that provide partial backup for each other, the main one in Parsippany, N.J., and the other 100 miles away in Moorestown, N.J. Each has an IBM 4381 Model P13 operating under IBM's DOS/VSE and VM. The company also has a contract with Comdisco Disaster Recovery Services, Inc. for use of its Carlsbad, N.J., hot site, which is just 30 miles from Horizon's Parsippany data center.

Cronin, who began Horizon's disaster recovery planning with help from consulting firm Devlin Associates, Inc., several years ago, said he got the idea for a mock disaster at a Comdisco conference, where he was told that only 1% of organizations with a DP disaster recovery plan had conducted such an exercise.

Not quite the real thing

For Horizon's drill, Cronin chose a "less than worst case" event and time: loss of the Parsippany mainframe because of an electrical fire, but no loss of facilities or peripheral equipment, at 10 p.m. on a Thursday. "We did not want to disrupt the normal processing of the bank. That would be expecting too much to attempt something like that," he said.

But the timing did require employees who had worked during the day to be called in, some reported to the Carlsbad hot site and some to the Moorestown center.

Horizon broke announced disaster recovery tests three or four times a year and had identified

Continued on page 68

Data View



New Chase service group melds business with MIS

BY DAVID A. LUDLUM
CHIEF STAFF

NEW YORK — The Chase Manhattan Bank NA recently organized a variety of services that depend on data processing into a profit center headed by the executive who previously led the firm's corporate operations and systems department.

In heading up the new Service Products Sector, Michael Urkowitz moves from direct responsibility for the bank's technological direction to a role dom-

inated by business concerns. He will oversee services that provide 10% of the bank's revenue.

In a telephone interview, Urkowitz, 44, attributed the promotion to his combination of technology and business duties while he was in charge of corporate operations and systems.

Urkowitz dealt with technology issues such as establishing the architectural framework to integrate the bank's systems around the world. He also faced business concerns involving delivery of services, such as re-

sponding to increased competition and regulation.

"We recognize that the management disciplines needed to run these businesses include the disciplines needed to run operations and systems," he said. "You must be capable of driving the technology in order to be successful, to have the ability to put in place, on a large scale, the technologies needed to differentiate yourself in these businesses. You really can't separate the technology from the business for these activities."

This outlook has led to the creation of opportunities for systems managers at Chase to move into product development, marketing and even sales.

Continued on page 64

MANAGERS ON THE MOVE

Blue Shield DP exec moves into administration

Daniel H. Thomas, former vice-president for systems and data processing at Pennsylvania Blue Shield, has been appointed the insurer's senior vice-president for administration and planning.

In addition to DP, telecommunications and office systems, his new position includes responsibility for strategic ventures, administration of corporate and interdepartmental projects and company buildings and property.

Thomas, 53, said the move from the systems realm to a broader, administrative role has

been a natural, evolutionary one. Experience in planning DP lends itself to corporate planning, and the use of computer technology in building controls and other areas has provided him with significant involvement with building facilities, Thomas said.

He said his DP role now focuses on reviewing and approving an annual strategic systems direction and tying that path to corporate strategy and, "of course, the budget." Day-to-day managing is kept to a minimum, particularly fighting crises. "We try to avoid that," he said.

Thomas has set up a performance management reporting system that tracks the status of systems development, maintenance, hardware and other areas.

He studied education, math and science as an undergraduate and started his career with Burroughs Corp. in military field service. He said his interest shifted toward business, which he studied through an executive education program at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

Thomas has spent 15 years with Pennsylvania Blue Shield,



Daniel H. Thomas

which is the largest Blue Shield Plan in the U.S.

Peter Kieran has been named director of MIS at Lanza, Inc. in Fairbury, N.J., a manufacturer and marketer of specialty chemicals with plants in seven states.

In his new position, Kieran is responsible for development and operation of business information systems, reporting to R. Brian Cassidy, the company's vice-president for finance.

He had been director of MIS at Essex Chemical Corp. and manager of MIS at General Cable Co. He graduated from New York University with a bachelor's degree in computer science and from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with a master's degree in computer science.

Continued on page 68

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MEMOREX

BOOK REVIEWS

Portrait brings CDC founder Norris into focus

BY STANLEY GIBSON
CRISTAFYWilliam C. Norris: Portrait of a Maverick
By James C. Worthy

At a recent trade conference, I sat at lunch next to a couple from Minneapolis. Since we were all concerned with computers in our work, talk turned to a Minneapolis company, Control Data Corp. The couple expressed dismay at the firm's recent performance but optimism that with founder William C. Norris having left it, better times might be ahead.

Such is perhaps the common opinion that has surrounded Norris in the past several years; that he is an irascible, autistic eccentric who overstayed his welcome and nearly ran a billion-dollar company into the ground.

Worthy's book sets out to correct that perception and succeeds in putting Norris in perspective. The book, while admiring, is not unduly flattering — even though the author is a long-time acquaintance of Norris and a CDC board member.

Indeed, a person who has been roundly criticized in recent years deserves also to have his achievements mentioned. The

book reminds us that Norris was a pioneer in time-sharing, the third-party peripherals business, supercomputers and third-party maintenance.

But what caused CDC's problems? Was it Norris? The book paints a picture of a combination of factors, all feeding on one another: the timing of new products, production quality, personal computers and, to a certain extent, Norris's personality.

Norris's problem, one which caused him periodic difficulty throughout his career, was communication, an activity at which he concentrated little and hence never became skilled. The result was that

Norris's purposes and methods were not always understood by subordinates.

One who could understand him, long-time lieutenant Norbert Berg, acted as a "human interface," translating Norris's wishes to those who hadn't a clue.

Indeed, Norris will never be remembered for any of the quotes attributed to him in this book; they are prosaic to the extreme. After finishing the volume, one is hard-pressed to recall any of Norris's statements.

However, the key to understanding Norris is not through words but through emotions. The book shows that he is first moved emotionally, as he was by the urban riots of the 1960s. Later, he found a way of translating that emotion into a path of action — usually a business venture, such as the factory built in the Northside ghetto of Minneapolis.

And public opinion could be swinging back to sympathy for Norris's values. A few years ago, aggressive dealing and the raw pursuit of wealth were glorified. Now, some Wall Street wizards have been exposed as criminals.

Although brief at 230 very readable pages of text, Worthy's book is not devoid of intriguing anecdotes, such as the way in which the settlement between IBM and CDC was reached as a result of CDC's lawsuit. Norris and then IBM President Thomas V. Learson flew secretly to Omaha, Neb., to begin negotiations, the book recounts. The talks continued, with Norris taking the code name Bird and Learson the name Link.

Norris, who does not seem a particularly mischievous or fun-loving sort, at least on the surface, told me in an interview that the most fun he had at CDC was in winning the IBM settlement, in which IBM ceded its service bureau to CDC.

For people not acquainted with Norris or the computer industry, this book is a good first look at Norris and his role. And the uninitiated will not be deterred by its length. But those who follow the industry closely could find the book somewhat unsatisfying. There is probably another book worth waiting to be written that could be titled *Control Data: The Inside Story*.

Hardcover, \$19.95, 260 pages, ISBN 0-88730-087-1, by Bellingham Publishing Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Books in Brief

Desktop Publishing and Typesetting
By Michael Kjaer

A comprehensive source book ranging from the mechanics of typesetting to the availability of hardware and software packages, plus the principles of layout and design.

Paperback, \$29.95, 770 pages, ISBN 0-8306-0700-5, by Tab Books, Inc., Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Micro-Mainframe Connection

By Thomas Wm. Madron

The basic issues and technologies related to the simple concept and complicated reality of linking micros to mainframes. Hardcover, \$26.95, 260 pages, ISBN 0-672-46583-3, by Hayden Books, Indianapolis, Ind.

Publishers wishing to have their books considered for review can direct books, prepublication galley, press releases, catalogs or other information to George Harter, Book Review Editor, Computerworld, P.O. Box 971, 375 Chestnut Road, Framingham, Mass. 01701.

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Questions

FROM PAGE 59

derived from even the simplest data base. Which data elements are worth the trouble to enter and store? Which outputs are worth having? These are the two basic questions that every MIS shop must answer.

Some answers are obvious. Paychecks must go out to avoid a riot. IRS forms must go out to avoid other problems. Invoices must go out or checks won't come in.

The basics are cut-and-dried in 1987. You can cart them to the local Accounting Corporation of America office and kiss them good-bye. If you keep them, they should occupy only a small fraction of your staff, your mind and your CPU cycles.

Management reports are not that simple. Here, there are no givens, no absolutes, no government regulations to guide you gently along the paths of righteousness. Here, people are left to their own devices. Here, hearing one executive's "Spare me this detail!" begets another's "Where are the facts I need?" Here, the cries of "Useless" and "Too much" or "Too little" and "I can't understand this report" or "Could you just change this one teeny thing?" are heard the loudest. And here, Facts hits the bull's-eye.

Talks aim

Fortunately, heads of MIS need not shoot from the hip. There is a concept through which they and top management, working together, can jointly define their information needs for the purposes of management control. This concept is called Critical Success Factors (CSF).

It was first publicized in an MIS context by MIT's John Rockart in a 1979 *Harvard Business Review* article, although in a general management context, the concept goes back to 1961 and the term to 1972.

Rockart defines CSFs as "the limited number of areas in which results, if they are satisfactory, will ensure successful competitive performance for the organization." The CSFs for a supermarket might include inventory; for a hospital, cost accounting.

How does one define the CSFs for a firm's executives? Through discussion, critical questioning and refinement.

Rockart points out the following things to expect:

- Some CSFs depend on the industry, some on a firm's position in its industry.
- Some CSFs are relatively permanent, some are temporary.
- Many CSFs cannot be monitored via traditional financial accounting systems. Many cannot be monitored via any single

existing data base. Some cannot even be monitored solely via an organization's internal information.

• Some CSFs are objective, some — though fewer than it may at first appear — require subjective measures. This may make MIS managers uncomfortable, but not top executives.

Once the CSFs are defined, MIS managers and senior execu-

MANAGEMENT reports are not simple. There are no givens, no absolutes, no government regulations.

tives work jointly to determine how they will be measured and what the corresponding reports will look like.

The result is that executives

get the information they need to manage their organizations effectively. But there is more than that.

The process gives execu-

tives more insight into their real information needs and gives MIS managers more insight into how their organization really functions in its environment. These shared insights, in the final analysis, can be the most valuable benefit of all.

Mallach teaches at the Boston College School of Management and is a consultant to user and vendor executives.

RENT BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Chase

FROM PAGE 59

said. "We're already in the habit of involving DP executives on sales calls. That's been effective," he said.

Business background

As an example of the business issues he faced, Urkowitz cited the handling of large payments between corporations and other banks.

This activity, he said, involved both increased competition and greater regulation as the Federal Reserve Board tightened controls on the short-term overdrafts banks can maintain with the board.

Urkowitz said Chase adopted a strategy of "reinstatement" to meet the challenges by improving efficiency, boosting capacity and providing systems that generate additional information on the overdraft positions of the bank and its customers.

Urkowitz's new sector brings together wholesale services provided to corporations and other banks. These include relatively innovative services, such as electronic banking and delivery of financial information, as well as more conventional bank functions, such as check processing

and transfer of payments.

The sector, which was formed Aug. 20, is aimed at making the services' contribution to the bank more visible and at bolstering efforts to enhance that contribution, according to Urkowitz. "There is substantial growth potential that can be derived by a strong focus on these businesses," he said.

Urkowitz, who remains an executive vice-president, is suc-



Michael Urkowitz

ceeded as chief of corporate operations and systems by John Scitella, who has been appointed executive vice-president.

Scitella was previously Trading & Treasury Services Group executive. He joined Chase as an operations trainee in

1970, then managed account information and loan operations.

Urkowitz started with Chase in 1974 as the controller's department. He then joined operations, working in check processing. Later, he managed a money transfer group, an international bank services group, product and production risk management, international operations and corporate operations and systems.

Technology background

Urkowitz earned bachelor's and master's degrees in mechanical engineering from the City College of New York and worked for Grumman Corp. as a project engineer. He also worked for the city of New York, both on the mayor's project management staff and as assistant to the deputy commissioner for New York's Housing and Development Administration.

Urkowitz said he has carefully studied technology and business issues at Chase through courses, seminars and contacts. "I drove myself to understand the underlying business we were doing," he said. "I struggled to see the whole of it, with regard to customers. I found the opportunities boundless and limited only by my own energy and willingness to learn."

CALENDAR

SEPT. 6-12

Banque '87 — The 6th European Trade Fair for Techniques and Organization in Banking. Copenhagen, Sept. 7-9 — Contact: Bella Center A/S, Center Blvd., 2300 København S, Denmark.

SIBOS: SWIFT's International Banking Operations Seminar. Montreal, Sept. 7-11 — Contact: Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication S.C., Ave. Ernest Solway 81, B-1310 La Hulpe, Belgium.

12th Annual National FSI User Conference. Dallas, Sept. 8-11 — Contact: Forum '87, Suite 700, 2777 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207.

Decworld '87. Boston, Sept. 8-18 — Contact: Digital Equipment Corp., 200 Baker Ave., Concord, Mass. 01742.

OSI Meeting for Government Users. Gaithersburg, Md., Sept. 9-10 — Contact: John Wyra, Room B218, Building 325, National Bureau of Stan-

dards, Gaithersburg, Md. 20899.

Financial Investment Management Exposition and Conference. New York, Sept. 9-10 — Contact: Flagg Management, Inc., P.O. Box 4440, New York, N.Y. 10163.

1987 Capital Microcomputer Users Forum. Washington, D.C., Sept. 9-10 — Contact: National Trade Productions, Inc., Suite 400, 2111 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22314.

The Desktop Publishing Conference. Santa Clara, Calif., Sept. 9-12 — Contact: Seybold Seminars, 6922 Wildfire Road, Malibu, Calif. 90265.

Distribution/Computer Fall Expo '87. New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 10-11 — Contact: C. S. Report, Inc., P.O. Box 453, Easton, Pa. 18341.

SEPT. 13-19

Atre Annual Forum on Data Base. New York, Sept. 14-18 — Contact: Atre International Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 727, 16 Elm Place, Rye, N.Y. 10580.

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Recovery

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 59

fied an unannounced test as an objective, so some employees were prepared for it, according to Cronin. "Some were not tremendously surprised when they got the call, because they felt it was imminent," Cronin said.

Horizon ran its targeted high-priority and supporting applications at the hot site. These applications included demand deposit, savings, on-line trust accounting, customer information, customer service, returned checks and general ledger. Checks were processed and statements were printed at the Moorestown center.

One of the hitches that arose was a lack

of personnel. The supervisor of check processing for the day shift was on vacation, and the supervisor for the evening shift had left earlier because his wife was ill. Designated backups were able to assume their responsibilities, however.

Most processing ran smoothly, although two applications at the hot site had to be modified to reflect recent changes to the Parsippany systems, even though Horizon updates its disaster recovery plan quarterly. "That's why we have a need for continuous testing at the recovery center," Cronin said.

These problems were corrected within 24 hours, as required in the recovery plan. Communication with Comdisco suggested that a replacement processor could have been en route the day after the

disaster was declared and installed within three days, also according to the plan, Cronin said.

The problems that arose were inevitable, he said. "In the event of a real disaster, those things are going to surface. We recognize that we're never going to have everything work perfectly, and we're never going to test everything perfectly."

Employees the key element

Legal concerns and issues of employee relations constitute a major part of the Horizon recovery plan and accounted for much of the managerial effort during the mock disaster.

The personnel department was required to send a representative to the Comdisco hot site to monitor employees'

hours and working conditions, assure them of adequate relief and contact their families when necessary.

Although salaried employees received no additional pay for the recovery work, no one complained about the extra duty; rather, many welcomed the challenge, Cronin said.

"From a morale perspective, it could not have been better. Some of the people we even had to tell to go home because they had worked enough. I think some were as anxious to do this as I was," Cronin said he does not know exactly how much the mock disaster cost, but he called the expense minimal, in part because the affected data center is only 30 miles from the Comdisco hot site and because hotel rooms that Horizon reserved were not used.

In a curious coincidence, a few hours after the mock disaster was declared an air conditioner in the data center involved began leaking water that, if unnoticed, might have caused the sort of fire that the mock disaster simulated.

Managers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 59

Jack Foley has been appointed to the newly created position of information systems manager at Crazy Shirts, Inc., in Honolulu.

Foley will oversee the development and organization of Crazy Shirts' data processing environment, focusing on the use of personal computers, office automation, telecommunications, computer-aided design, graphic arts and point-of-sale systems for retail stores.

With 18 years of experience in the DP field, Foley has been owner of Information Management Consultants, a project manager at The Hertz Corp., a division MIS manager at General Instrument Corp. and a user support manager for the Kanehama Schools/Bernice P. Bishop Estate.

McGovern funds MIS chair at MIT

Computerworld founder Patrick J. McGovern has donated \$1.5 million to MIT to fund a professorship in management information systems at MIT's Sloan School of Management.

McGovern, 50, is a 1959 graduate of MIT, where he majored in biophysics and studied artificial intelligence and the application of computers to the life sciences. He also was active with the school newspaper, *The Tech*.

McGovern said he hopes the chair will go to someone with an interest in the effective use of information systems in organizations and in the impact of computer-based systems on the management of corporations and institutions. A search committee will recommend candidates for the occupant to the school's dean.

McGovern launched market research firm International Data Corp. in 1964 and CW in 1967. The newspaper is part of IDG Communications, Inc., publisher of more than 80 computer publications around the world. Both firms are units of International Data Group in Framingham, Mass., of which McGovern is chairman.



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Clinton Wilder

Intimidation by litigation

IBM may soon be unveiling its most powerful machine to the rest of the computer industry. The machine that Big Blue is reading isn't really new, but rather is the latest embodiment of a long-held corporate strategy with a few new wrinkles that the company hopes will enhance its market success.

But the machine is not a mainframe, a mid-range system or a microcomputer. It's not a computer at all. It is IBM's legendary legal machinery, which may be cranking up for action on the battleground of the Personal System/2 market.

Ever since IBM started losing personal computer market share to the clones and speculation about the PS/2 (and in the rumors of those days) began, a big part of the equation was the question of how proprietary the new microcomputer generation would be. Developers of everything from operating systems to microcode to expansion slots asked, "How easy will it be to clone?"

But for those executives who take the developers' technology to market, the more pertinent question was, "How easy will it be to clone without being sued?"

As if the intricacies of IBM's Micro Channel and OS/2 Extended Edition weren't tough enough, the answer to the latter question lies in the much more uncertain netherworld of anticipating IBM's mind-set. No one has to be reminded what the "U" in FUD stands for.

Two recent weeks, IBM has launched the first salvo from its new machine. In federal court in California, Big Blue has filed trademark infringement lawsuits against micro board makers AST Research, Inc. and Orchid Technology, Inc. IBM claims that two AST add-on boards for the PS/2—the Rampage/2 and the Advantage/2—violate the PS/2 trademark. It alleges that Orchid cited the PS/2 in its advertising without acknowledging

Continued on page 75

Western Digital back in the saddle

Chips and peripherals maker finds diversification a successful formula

BY JAMES A. MARTIN
OF STAFF

IRVINE, Calif. — Fifteen years ago, Western Digital Corp. started manufacturing memory chips for calculators. Today, after years of on-the-edge existence that climaxed with a mid-1970s filing under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, the company is showing new promise as a diversified supplier of semiconductors and microcomputer peripherals.

"Western Digital has become highly successful at developing a



Western's Johnson

broader range of products," said Andrew Neff, who follows the

company for Montgomery Securities in San Francisco.

Western Digital recently added a new angle to its strategy through a joint manufacturing and marketing deal with Tandon Corp. Funded by a \$12 million loan from Western Digital, the two firms will make 3V-in, Winchester hard disk drives for microcomputers made by Tandon and other vendors (CW, Aug. 24).

"They've acquired someone to make graphics controllers, they've acquired a company that

Continued on page 74

Apple joins Sybase investors

BY JULIE PITTA
OF STAFF

CUPERTINO, Calif. — Apple Computer, Inc. last week said it has made a minority investment in data base software company Sybase, Inc. in Berkeley, Calif.

According to an Apple spokeswoman, Apple is participating in a \$3.3 million equity investment with a number of venture capital firms, all current investors in Sybase.

Plans call for Sybase to create a relational data base system for Apple's Macintosh.

Sybase's product plans are expected to add Sybase in its efforts to sell Macintosh computers to large corporations, the spokeswoman added.

A Sybase spokesman declined to offer details regarding the proposed product except to say it will be ready within a year.

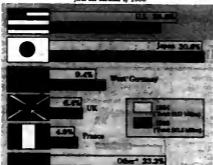
Officials from both Apple and Sybase declined to quantify Apple's stake in Sybase. Among the other venture capital firms investing in this round of Sybase financing are Hambrecht & Quist, Inc.; TRW, Inc.; Kleiner Perkins

Continued on page 70

Data View

U.S. electronics exports slip

U.S. share of 11-country export totals declined 3.1% from 1984 to the first six months of 1986



* Includes Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Netherlands, Italy and Canada

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AMERICAN ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATION
OF STAFF

Export rules to be lifted

Proposed exemption to cover 16-bit micros

BY MITCH BETTS
OF STAFF

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Reagan administration is preparing to lift U.S. export controls on microcomputers using Intel Corp.'s 8088 and 8086 chips and similar-generation microprocessors from Motorola, Inc. and Zilog, Inc., according to industry sources.

The practical effect of the move would be to remove the licensing delays involved in exporting microcomputers such as the original IBM Personal Computer and 8086-based IBM compatibles to U.S. allies and trading partners.

Continued on page 74

Bank experience valuable asset for Hogan CEO

BY ROSEMARY HAMILTON
OF STAFF

DALLAS — When Gary Fiedler recently stepped in as chairman and chief executive officer of Hogan Systems, Inc., users and industry analysts applauded his appointment, even though he had never worked for a software company before. One thing Fiedler has to offer is considered a critical success factor in Hogan's industry: nearly 20 years of experience as a banker.

"Understanding the industry is probably the most important aspect of being successful in a vertical market," said Terence Quinn, a software industry ana-

lyst at E. F. Hutton & Co.

Fiedler was recently named to replace George L. McTavish, McTavish, who left Hogan earlier this summer, is often credited with pulling the firm out of financial disaster a few years ago. He departed because of "philosophical differences," on which Hogan would not elaborate.

"I don't have any experience selling software, but I have bought an awful lot of it over the course of my career," Fiedler said. "I have been involved in operations and DP management where software was acquired. I know how it's sold."

Fiedler's most recent position was as chairman and CEO at



Hogan's Fiedler

First Interstate Bank of Nevada NA, which he joined in 1982.

His resume also includes various positions at two banks that are among the nation's largest

and most prominent in banking MIS trends. Mellon Bank NA in Pittsburgh and Wells Fargo Bank NA in San Francisco. His last position at Wells Fargo was as chief of the cash management services division.

Fiedler said that, as a former banker, he expects to work well with customers. "I think they'll view me as a known quantity, and I think I can reassure them about the direction of the company," he said. "I think I can dispel the misunderstanding of their problems, and I would think if they know I'm aware of what their needs are, that they should feel fairly comfortable."

Continued on page 75

3Com licenses Soderblom token-ring patent

BY STANLEY GIBSON
CW STAFF

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — 3Com Corp. announced last week that it has agreed to pay license royalties for the U.S. and foreign patents for token-ring technology held by Willemijn Holding BV, the Netherlands-based firm that holds token-ring patents granted to Swedish inventor Olaf Soderblom and AT&T.

The licenses will allow 3Com to produce, market and distribute token-ring products without restriction and applies retroactively to 3Com's existing products based on the IEEE 802.5 token-ring stan-

dard, according to a prepared statement issued by 3Com.

Under the terms of the agreement, which remains in effect for the life of the patents, 3Com will pay Willemijn a 75% of all token-ring products purchased by 3Com customers. Soderblom's patent is effective until 1998; the AT&T patents expire next year.

The amount of the royalties was not disclosed, although the standard royalty rate on the Soderblom patent is 2.75% of the purchase price of token-ring products, a rate that decreases as the number of products increases. 3Com is also liable to pay 0.25% of a product's purchase

price for the right to use technology covered by the AT&T patents.

Willemijn earlier this year acquired the AT&T patents, also known as the Farmer Newhall and Kerr patents, which are different from Soderblom's but similar enough to cause confusion among licensees, according to George Vande Sande, Willemijn's attorney.

Some 25 other companies, including Ungermann-Bass, Inc., NCR Corp., Hitachi, Ltd., Fujitsu, Ltd. and IBM have reached agreements with Willemijn. Willemijn is continuing to seek royalties from other vendors using the token-ring concept in their networking hardware.

Televideo, Zentec abandon merger

BY JULIE FITTA
CW STAFF

SUNNYVALE, Calif. — Merger discussions between terminal makers Televideo Systems, Inc. and Zentec Corp. collapsed last week, less than one month after an initial letter of intent was signed.

Officials at both companies indicated that the proposed merger was dropped by mutual agreement. However, both parties were reticent to offer reasons why negotiations stalled.

In a prepared statement, Televideo said the merger would not be in the company's "best interests."

Zentec President and Chief Executive Officer William D. Parker was also reluctant to offer specifics. "It was the consolidated opinion of both the management team and the board of directors that we didn't feel it was appropriate or within the best interests of the company to continue with the merger," Parker said. "There were issues that needed to be resolved."

Both companies have previously encountered difficulty in finalizing corporate alliances. Last year Televideo dropped plans to acquire Alpha Microsystems, Inc. after a letter of intent was signed.

Zentec last year announced plans to acquire keyboard manufacturer Sackpote, Inc. and Qume Corp.'s graphics terminals business. Zentec successfully purchased Lear Siegler, Inc.'s display terminals division last year, and Televideo recently acquired Delta Data Systems Corp.

The merger would have brought Televideo's number of OEM accounts for its terminals business. More than half of Zentec's terminals sales were to OEMs



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Sybase

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 69

Caulfield & Byers; Charles River Ventures, and Oak Investment Partners.

Founded in November 1984, privately held Sybase markets a relational database management system targeted at corporate and government users that is also sold through OEMs and value-added resellers. Currently, the Sybase product runs on Digital Equipment Corp. VAX systems and Sun Microsystems, Inc. workstations.

Richard Finkelstein, vice-president of the Codd and Date Consulting Group, says the Sybase and Apple alliance represents a good match. "Over the last two years, Apple has shown a better understanding of the corporate market and what they need to do to integrate their systems into the corporate environment," Finkelstein said. "An essential aspect of that is a full data base system that works well with mainframes and local-area networks."

Apple's investment was made through its Strategic Investment Group, established in May 1986. That group was responsible for the formation of Claris Corp., Apple's new software subsidiary. Claris reportedly will eventually spin off as a separate company.

Additionally, Apple has made equity investments in Forethought, Inc. in Sunnyvale, Calif., Touch Communications, Inc. in Scotts Valley, Calif., and others.

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Western

FROM PAGE 69

makes the logic chips that are placed with microprocessors, and they're getting into printer controllers," Nell said. "Western Digital is now in a position to make everything an OEM vendor needs for a microcomputer with the exception of the microprocessor."

Western Digital's revenue reflects the success of its diversification strategy. Sales in fiscal 1987, which ended in June, were \$462 million, compared with \$300 million in fiscal 1986. Net income was \$48 million, more than twice the \$23 million for the previous year. The company has projected sales of \$550 million in fiscal 1988.

"Our acquisition strategy is accomplishing this goal has come about rather coincidentally," said Roger W. Johnson, chairman of the board, president and chief executive officer. "We found it best, in some cases, to acquire a company that had executed the strategies we were already pursuing."

For example, Western Digital was investigating the area of processor logic and found that Faraday Electronics in Sunnyvale, Calif., already had the prod-

ucts Western Digital was striving for. The situation was much the same with Paradise Systems, Inc. in South San Francisco, which is now Western Digital's video and graphics division and accounts for 10% of its current revenue. "We broadened the product range but minimized the dependency on any one large customer or segment," Johnson said. "Our customers can be anyone who makes something that computes."

Come a long way

Western Digital's current status is a far cry from the mid-1970s, when, beleaguered by Japanese companies aggressively entering the calculator market, the company was forced to seek bankruptcy protection. In 1978, Western Digital emerged from Chapter 11 stronger but apparently not wiser.

From the late 1970s until 1982, Western Digital suffered from delusions of grandeur and a lack of focus. "It was a \$30 million company that thought it was a \$1 billion company," Johnson said.

In 1982, the year Johnson took over the Western Digital helm, the company reported a net loss of \$7 million. "It was my intent to make Western Digital profitable again by getting rid of

all the things that were not central to our strategy — to stop those diversification products and invest in some strong core businesses," he said. With the exception of fiscal 1985, when losses totaled \$4.6 million, Western Digital has turned a profit every year since 1982.

In addition to supplying OEM contracts, Western Digital has been moving into direct marketing of microcomputer enhancements. The company recently announced the Filecard PS-30, a hard disk drive controller and 3½-in. hard disk on one card designed to compete with Plus Design's "Hardcard" for the IBM Personal System/2 Model 30 market.

Western Digital sells products to practically every major microcomputer OEM concern, which removes the company from the performance highs and lows of particular vendors. "We don't really have to worry about who's winning," Johnson said. "We're the Delco battery company of the computer industry — we ship to everyone."

Three years ago, IBM was responsible for about 30% of Western Digital's annual sales and at one point had contributed as much as 50%. Today, however, some 30 OEM contracts constitute 60% of sales.

Export

FROM PAGE 69

The decontrol measure is not expected to cover Intel's more powerful 80286 chip. Although the move technically covers microcomputers using 16-bit chips, it is generally limited to less powerful computers using an 8-bit bus.

"Too little, too late"

William Chastka, vice-president of Washington Resources International, a computer export consulting firm in Washington, D.C., called the move "much too little and too late." He suggested that the effort was designed to derail industry-backed trade legislation that would decontrol 16- and 32-bit computers [CW, July 27].

Export controls are intended to prevent Soviet bloc countries from obtaining sensitive U.S. technology, but the controls can be lifted on grounds of "foreign availability" if the technology is widely available from other sources, such as Pacific Rim nations.

About 12 months ago, the government decontrolled 8-bit computers, and now they're considering 16-bit computers because the market is going to 32

bits," said Charlotte LeGates, spokeswoman for the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association.

"There's not much fear the Russians will be guiding their missiles on a 16-bit computer," she added.

An announcement on removing export controls for 16-bit micro will be published in the "Federal Register," a daily bulletin published by the government, early next month, according to a spokeswoman for the Department of Commerce.

In a related move, the Reagan administration is expected to ask the Paris-based Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom) to reduce Cocom restrictions on exports of low-end computers to Soviet bloc countries.

A U.S. interagency committee served by Cocom to remove controls on computers with the Commerce Department's processing data rate of 6.5 or less, such as micros based on the Intel 8088 chip, for export to Soviet bloc countries.

The current threshold is a processing data rate of 2. The Commerce Department's processing data rate is a formula to rate computer performance and is used to define products subject to export control regulations.

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Intimidation

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 69

it as a registered trademark.

Are these trivial matters? Maybe. Does the idea of a patent on "1/2" merit a chuckle? Perhaps. But these suits could also be seen as a serious warning shot across the bows of the clone makers and the firms we'll call "vendors of IBM compatibility," such as Chips and Technologies, Inc. and Phoenix Technologies Ltd.

It wouldn't be the first time that a vendor, and not just IBM, launched a proprietary-protection lawsuit with the ancillary benefit of market intimidation.

But the situation is much more complicated than just IBM waiting to pounce.

There are many other factors to be weighed, including one even more powerful than IBM's attorneys: the power of the marketplace.

IBM could be running a substantial risk if its potential legal moves polarize the market in ways that could be detrimental to users. If IBM were to pick an expensive legal fight with Compaq Computer Corp., for example, one would be hard pressed to see how IBM or its users would benefit. The open architecture, IBM Personal Computer-compatible standard is well established and thriving.

In addition, with some exceptions, the clones have become experts in finding ways to duplicate the IBM standard without "copying" it.

Phoenix Technologies uses what is

known as the "legal clean room" technique. That is, the software developers who actually write Phoenix's IBM-compatible BIOS are not given access to IBM's source code, only to the specifications of the necessary BIOS functions. Phoenix thus believes it is on firm legal ground. Even though its BIOS does what IBM's BIOS does, it does so using a different software path.

Most vendors working on PS/2-compatible products would express confidence that their technology can stand the test of a patent infringement challenge. It is not the legal issue per se that is muddying the market waters right now but the question of whether a vendor wants to risk an expensive and attention-consuming lawyers' battle with IBM.

What parts of the PS/2 does IBM think are worth patenting? And which of those would be worth a court fight? Those are the questions that the micro-computer industry is trying to answer.

Until they are answered, there will be confusion, frustration and the specter of intimidation. Wyse Technology President Philip White said in a recent *Computerworld* interview that his company would let someone else test the legal waters on a potential Micro Channel product.

Rest assured that Big Blue is more than happy to let those types of sentiments flourish.

Writer is *Computerworld's* senior editor, computer industry.

Experience

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 69

This management strategy is welcomed by observers, who have long held the criticism that most banking software vendors do not have a good enough understanding of the business they are intended to serve.

Marketplace knowledge key

"Conceptually, [the appointment of Fiedler] sounds good. I would assume that the person has knowledge of the banking software business to President and Chief Operating Officer Richard Aldridge and others."

As CEO at Hogan, Fiedler said he plans to devote his time to improving customer relations and being managing the software business to President and Chief Operating Officer Richard Aldridge and others.

"Rick Aldridge runs our domestic sales force and the general management of the company very well. I don't expect to meddle in that," Fiedler said. "Similarly, on the technology side, I don't expect to be making day-to-day operating decisions."

Had share of fiascos

Both Hogan and the banking software industry in general have had their share of fiascos. Hogan had a major setback in the early 1980s, when it delivered an integrated software package to nearly 50 customers without having beta-tested it. The vendor was subsequently overwhelmed by the customer support it needed to provide.

Then the Dallas company fell on hard financial times. It dropped from a \$7 million profit on revenue of \$38.4 million in 1984 to a \$13 million loss on revenue of \$28.2 million in 1985.

By 1986, however, Hogan was rebuilding. The company signed a major deal with IBM, which now has exclusive rights to market most of Hogan's software in the U.S.

In fiscal 1986, Hogan reported a net loss of \$6.8 million on revenue of \$27 million. In fiscal 1987, the company reported net income of \$9.5 million on revenue of \$44 million.

"McTavish was the turnaround specialist, and that's what Hogan needed," E. F. Hutton's Quinn said of the former chairman. "But it appears that Hogan has made that turnaround. Fiedler has a working knowledge of banks, and that understanding is more important than product knowledge."

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Art Ingram is Vice President for Marketing and Sales for Tangram Systems Corporation of Cary, North Carolina, a micro-to-mainframe software vendor. Tangram is currently riding high on its Arbiter, a cooperative processing technology that allows the integration of PCs and mainframes, regardless of network configuration.

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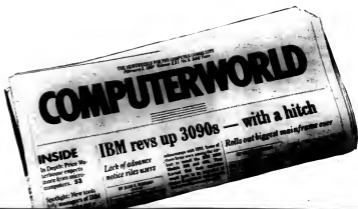
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EMPLOYMENT TODAY

MIS pros moving toward LANs

Companies seek managers with planning, analytical expertise

BY MICHAEL BALL
SPECIAL TO EW



At first glance, the burgeoning local-area network (LAN) field looks promising only for the most technically proficient hardware and software engineers. But someone must plan and manage those networks, and observers see this need as a good opportunity for MIS pros.

"You don't have to be an electrical engineer," says Bob LoPresto at Kora/Ferry International in Palo Alto, Calif. "You don't have to know how to design a LAN. You only have to know how to utilize all this hardware."

There is a steady and growing demand for managers, particularly at this early stage in the LAN market, according to recruiters. "In general, telecommunications offers broader career growth than traditional MIS growth paths," LoPresto says.

Complementary functions

While MIS managers may not possess a detailed understanding of communications, they can bring their knowledge of strategic planning and effective equipment usage to LAN manage-

ment positions.

Jerome King with General Electric Co. in Bridgeport, Conn., says he is looking for such a crossover manager. As the company's telecommunications technology manager, he says, he needs more than just another LAN technician.

"The majority of these jobs are pretty technical," King says. "The issues are protocols and performance. But for this slot, I'm tempted to look for a good information systems person."

"We're trying to define the strategy and architecture and where we're going," he says, adding that many people with LAN expertise "are problem solvers and not planners."

An MIS manager moving into communications must know something about the technology, but the depth of knowledge is not as important as the breadth. "He needs enough technical knowledge to separate the snake from the reality," King says. "He needs to be able to figure out the reality of a LAN vendor's offerings amid the confusion."

This task requires more analytical and planning expertise than network knowledge. At GE, perhaps only one out of 10 jobs related to LANs will be suitable for MIS professionals. However, the openings requiring an MIS person will be the more senior

positions, King says.

"Many companies are willing to take a chance right now and put good MIS people on LAN projects," says Jack Erdlin, president of Management Dimensions Inc. in Wellesley, Mass. "The area continues to expand. Temporally, MIS people have a good chance before the supply of experienced LAN managers and planners grows."

It will be anywhere from six months to two years before companies demand specific LAN ex-

perient positions tend to start in the \$50,000 to \$70,000 range. For that amount, many companies expect candidates to possess some LAN experience, but they know they are paying for a manager, not an engineer.

Many companies that formerly hired consultants for such telecommunications-related jobs are now staffing up instead to make sure someone is permanently running the operation, O'Connor says.

A recent survey of 1,059 MIS executives conducted by Perlin Associates shows that managers with telecommunications skills received an 18% increase in base pay from last year. The greatest salary increases went to those

manager reports to the director of information resources.

Also, 45% said their company uses at least one LAN; 57% said they use communications software for microcomputers; 95% predicted that telecommunications and networks will play a greater role in their company in the future.

Today and tomorrow

Eventually, there will be a body of MIS/LAN experts to fill the needs of many companies. In the meantime, the field offers considerable promise for interested DP professionals, according to LoPresto and others. "The field has certainly grown," he says, "and many companies are looking for telecommunications managers, even if it is just to link PCs together."

Further, LoPresto predicts that "managers cannot avoid this area and be successful in MIS. Every good MIS professional today should read as much as possible and even take short courses in LAN technology."

Good MIS managers will make good candidates for LAN planning and administration and will be able to see through all the product confusion, King says. "A good, technically qualified person in MIS should be able to pick up the LAN buzzwords quickly," he says, "but he better have a crackerjack assistant, who understands the technology, behind him."

Ball is a free-lance writer based in Boston.

THE AREA continues to expand. Temporally, MIS people have a good chance before the supply of experienced LAN managers and planners grows."

JACK ERDLIN
MANAGEMENT DIMENSIONS, INC.

perience, Erdlin predicts. "It's not a case of companies not wanting to grow their own," he says, "but of what is more expedient" in the meantime.

Companies are paying premiums for telecommunications staffers of all types, and an MIS person switching jobs could expect a 12% to 15% salary increase, says Roger O'Connor of Perlin Associates in New York. Telecommunications mana-

who planned networks and software.

Thirty-eight percent of 32,000 DP/MIS managers and directors who responded to recent Data Processing Managers Association surveys said that they already count telecommunications as part of their responsibilities. Similarly, 35% of the respondents said they rely on a separate telecommunications manager. Of those, 60% said this

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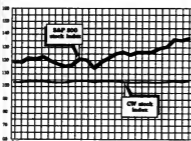
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Computer Systems	128.3	131.6
Software & DP Services	139.3	143.9
Semiconductors	113.5	122.2
Peripherals & Subsystems	116.1	116.9
Leasing Companies	118.8	121.1
Composite Index	103.7	104.2
S&P 500 Index	135.2	137.2

Communications

Communications	
140	
130	
120	
110	
100	
90	
80	
70	
3/8	6/8

DEC, C. Itoh end patent clash

Japanese firm submits; halts some terminal sales, changes screen format

BY CLINTON WILDER
CIVILIAN

MAYNARD, Mass. — Digital Equipment Corp. announced last week a settlement of a VT220 terminal patent and copyright infringement lawsuit that it said sends a signal to makers of DEC-compatible products.

DEC settled its 4-year-old litigation with Japan-based C. Itoh & Co., which agreed to stop selling, on a worldwide basis, its CIT-220+ terminals and to change the setup screen formats on its CIT-224 terminals.

Both monitors are sold in the U.S. through C. Itoh's Irvine, Calif.-based subsidiary, CIE Terminals, Inc.

CIE Terminals has sold only

nominal numbers of the CIT-220+ since introducing the CIT-224 two years ago. But DEC spokesman Jeff Gibson said the settlement is more significant from the larger perspective of DEC's relationship with the third-party DEC-compatible market.

Recognized rights

"The significance is C. Itoh's recognition of our intellectual property rights," Gibson said. "It sends a signal to the world that we intend to protect those."

According to a C. Itoh spokesman, changing the CIT-224 screens involves firmware changes that will not be expensive or time-consuming for the vendor.

DEC originally filed its patent infringement suit in December 1984, 15 months after C. Itoh introduced the CIT-220+. C. Itoh noted that its product was introduced before the DEC patent was issued. The patent covers the wedge-shaped design of the terminal.

Neither company would comment on whether financial terms were involved in the settlement.

According to Dataquest, Inc., a San Jose, Calif.-based research firm, CIE Terminals is the second largest vendor of VT220-compatible terminals in the U.S., with 8.9% of the market.

Wise Technology holds a 13.6% market share, and DEC accounts for 49.8% of the market.

Banyan secures Vines

BY PATRICIA KEEFE
CIVILIAN

WESTBORO, Mass. — Banyan Systems, Inc. this week will demonstrate Vanguard, an extension of its virtual network system (Vines) operating system said to bring mainframe-like security to local-area networks (LAN).

Vanguard is positioned as a fully integrated version of Vines Release 3.0, which is slated to be released in November, according to the company.

VANGUARD offers features similar to those found in mainframe security packages like IBM's RACF, Uccel Corp.'s ACF2 and Computer Associates International, Inc.'s CA-TOP Secret.

Support for IBM's LU6.2 is a key feature of Vines Release 3.0, the company said.

Similarities

Vanguard, to be announced at PC Expo this week, offers features similar to those found in mainframe security packages like IBM's RACF and Uccel Corp.'s ACF2 as well as Computer Associates International, Inc.'s CA-TOP Secret. Banyan claimed.

Features include audit trails and reporting tools, password encryption, protection from unauthorized logon or access to network traffic and other capabilities that significantly increase

an administrator's ability to control access to networks running Vines, according to the company.

A wide range of group and individual security features will be offered, the vendor said, including user identification, expiration dates, limitations on users' ability to change passwords and physical location as well as time-based logon restrictions and dial-in limitations.

Security highlights

Banyan is highlighting the following two major security benefits:

- The ability for LAN administrators to select the level of protection and combination of security options they want for their organizations.
- The ability to centrally control access to network resources.

Similar capabilities have been announced by Network-based Novell, Inc.'s Netware, which has a fourth-quarter delivery date.

Because Vanguard is fully integrated in Banyan's Street Talk networkwide naming service, implementing Vanguard features will be a familiar step for Vines administrators, Banyan said.

Upgrades available

Vanguard will be included with the base price of Vines Release 3.0, which is priced at \$1,895, the company said.

Current Vines users who have purchased Banyan's support contract will be able to upgrade to Vanguard free of charge, according to a spokesman.

Customers who do not purchase support will pay a fee not yet determined, according to the company.

CXI card ties PS/2s, nets to IBM hosts

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. — CXI, Inc., the data communications division of Novell, Inc., introduced a micro-to-mainframe communications board last week.

Model 50 and Model 51 are IBM's Personal System/2 family. The PcoX/Coax-P coaxial board reportedly works with the PS/2 Micro Channel bus. In addition, it is said to provide connectivity to IBM or IBM-compatible mainframes for individual PS/2 computers as well as for PS/2s on Novell's Netware-based local-area networks (LAN). Netware is a network operating system.

The new board can function as a gateway to a Netware-based LAN. When the board is installed in one PS/2 on the network along with PcoX/GW-3270 gateway software, each personal computer on the network that has PcoX LAN workstation software can gain access to mainframe resources through the gateway, CXI said.

The PcoX/Coax-P also features compatibility with existing coaxial versions of CXI's PcoX software. PcoX/Coax-P provides PS/2 users with a connection to an IBM cluster controller over coaxial cable and can provide the following features: single and multiple host sessions, support for windowing and file transfer and emulation of expensive mainframe printers by PC printers.

Scheduled for availability in October for \$545, PcoX/Coax-P will be demonstrated at PC Expo in New York this week.

Ramis/PC eyes PC/Focus

NEW YORK — To counter competition from Information Builders, Inc.'s PC/Focus, On-Line Software International, Inc. is set this week to enhance its Ramis/PC Workstation program with improved data base capabilities and support of Lotus Development Corp. 1-2-3 Release 2 work sheets.

The \$495 stand-alone fourth-generation language information management system, to be announced tomorrow at PC Expo in New York, is aimed at both personal computer end users and expert applications developers, the firm said.

Like the PC/Focus package, Ramis/PC was developed to allow fourth-generation language applications development, which often occurs on mainframes and minicomputers, to take place on less expensive microcomputers.

Applications can also run on microcomputers and can report and simply pull data from the fourth-generation language run-

ning on host computers.

Enhancements to the Ramis/PC relational data base include complete relational file manipulation, multiple field linkage and an expanded screen editing capability. These additions are meant to bring Ramis/PC closer to the level of the company's Ramis Information Management, which runs on mainframe computers.

The updated package can also convert data to a variety of PC file formats, including 1-2-3 WKS and WK1 files and the Ashton-Tate dBase III file format.

Ramis/PC now includes a menu-based transaction processing feature based on the Data Maintenance Facility found in the mainframe version, according to the company.

This feature can use files from 1-2-3, dBase and other personal computer packages while maintaining the original file structure and programming syntax, the firm claimed.

The Ultimate Pick: Deal clears way for Tandem

BY ROSEMARY HAMILTON
CIVILIAN

IRVINE, Calif. — The lawsuit between Pick Systems and a small Houston-based company over a Pick look-alike operating system called Epic was resolved recently when The Ultimate Corp. acquired Epic and agreed to pay royalties to Pick Systems for it.

Pick Systems announced its \$100,000 settlement last week from Ever-On Corp., maker of the Epic operating system.

Ever-On officials were not available for comment.

According to an Ultimate official, the operating system was acquired this month and will be officially announced under a new name in the middle of next month.

The introduction will coincide with Ultimate's announcement of an OEM deal with Tandem Computers, Inc. the week of Sept. 14.

Epic was designed as a Pick-like operating system for Tandem hardware. Ultimate said Epic will run under the Tandem Guardian operating system, allowing applications written for Pick to run on Tandem hardware.

Exclusive rights

The \$100,000 settlement was not a license fee from Ever-On but rather constituted "additional considerations" beyond the undisclosed amount Ever-On paid for Pick Systems' legal fees.

said William Mitchell, general counsel at Pick Systems.

Ultimate, which already licenses its operating system from Pick Systems, now has exclusive rights to Epic.

"Ultimate rolled Epic into an existing licensing agreement with us," Mitchell said. "Epic is not considered a separate operating system."

ULTIMATE rolled Epic into an existing licensing agreement with us. Epic is not considered a separate operating system.

WILLIAM MITCHELL
PICK SYSTEMS

Pick Systems filed suit against Ever-On in October 1986 to prevent the company from licensing Epic to customers without having paid Pick Systems a licensing fee.

"The operating system is said to look enough like Pick that it violates Pick Systems' proprietary rights to the operating system," Mitchell said.

According to Mitchell, Ever-On has licensed the product to about 20 customers.

"The problem was solved when Ultimate stepped in," Mitchell added. "It was really a three-party agreement."

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